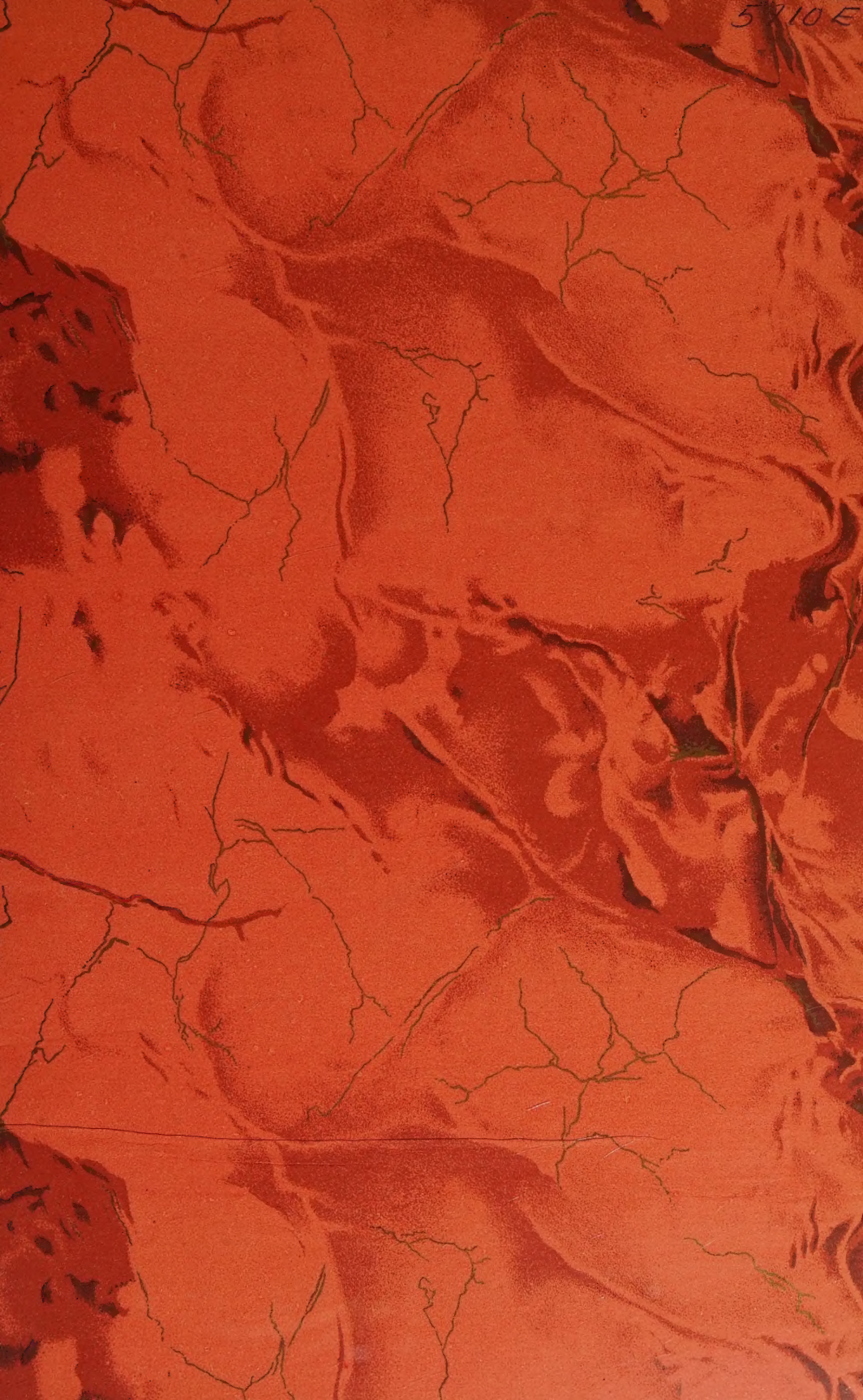







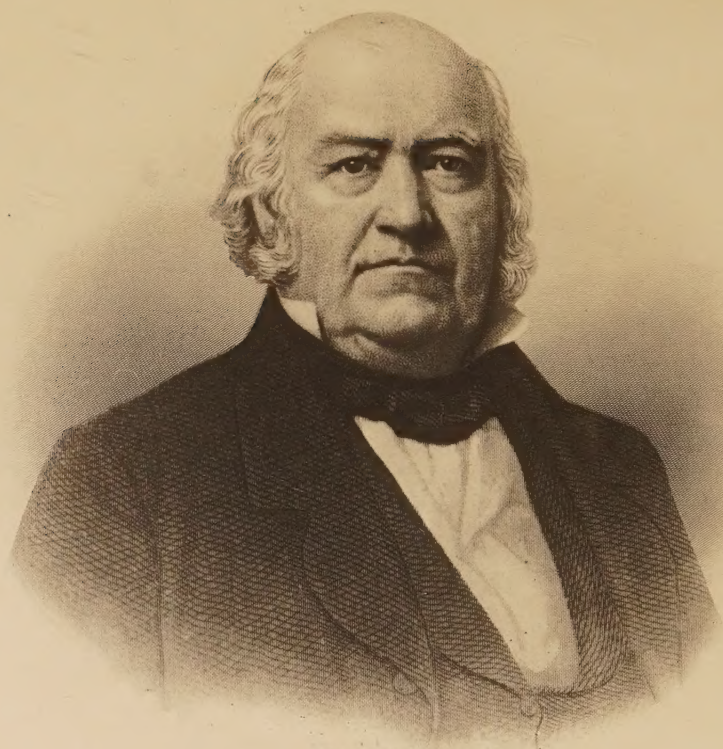
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HISTORY OF OHIO



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THOMAS EWING

Born in West Liberty, Ohio county, Virginia (now West Virginia), December 28, 1789; graduated from Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, 1815, and was admitted to the bar in Lancaster, Ohio, 1816; Prosecuting Attorney of Fairfield county several years; achieved great distinction at the bar; United States Senator, 1831-37; appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President William Henry Harrison, and continued for some time under President Tyler, when he resigned; Secretary of the Interior under President Taylor from March, 1849, until the latter's death in August, 1850; afterward was again United States Senator until March, 1851; represented Ohio at the peace conference held to avert secession; nominated by President Johnson, 1868, for the office of Secretary of War, but not confirmed; died in Lancaster, Ohio, October 26, 1871.

History of Ohio

The Rise and Progress of an
American State

By

EMILIUS O. RANDALL and DANIEL J. RYAN

VOLUME FIVE

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—INDEX

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PREFACE

THE first four volumes of this work are devoted to the consecutive history of Ohio, with but passing attention to several important and special subjects in the progress of the narrative.

The present volume consists of five articles on topics by selected writers personally qualified by capacity and knowledge to present in an authoritative manner their respective subjects. In the choice of the literature for this volume it has been the object of the Editors to preserve these contributions as a valuable part of the history of Ohio. To these contributors the Editors make special acknowledgment for their substantial additions to this work.

EMILIUS O. RANDALL.

DANIEL J. RYAN.

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OHIO LITERARY MEN AND WOMEN

BY WILLIAM HENRY VENABLE

William Henry Venable, eminent among the leading poets of our State and author of numerous important works in history, biography, fiction, and criticism, was born near Waynesville, Warren County, Ohio, April 29, 1836. His manifold writings have secured for him an illustrious place among contemporary men of letters and have established his reputation as an authority in all that pertains to the literary history and progress of the Ohio Valley. Dr. Venable has spent his entire life, excepting for a single year, in Ohio, where with tongue and pen he has devoted himself to the higher interests of his time, working especially to promote the cause of liberal education and literary culture. The wide-ranging list of his published volumes comprises the following titles: *A School History of the United States* (1872); *June on the Miami, and Other Poems* (1872); *The School Stage* (1873); *The Amateur Actor* (1874); *Dramas and Dramatic Scenes* (1874); *The Teacher's Dream*, illustrated by Farny (1881); *Melodies of the Heart, Songs of Freedom and Faith, and Other Poems* (1885); *Footprints of the Pioneers* (1888); *The Teacher's Dream, and Other Songs of School-Days* (1889); *Beginnings of Literary Culture in the Ohio Valley* (1891); *John Hancock, Educator* (1892); *Let Him First be a Man, and Other Essays* (1894); *Poems of William Haines Lytle, edited, with Memoir* (1894); *The Last Flight* (1894); *Tales from Ohio History* (1896); *Selections from the Poems of Wordsworth* (1898); *Selections from the Poems of Byron* (1898); *Selections from the Poems of Burns* (1898); *Santa Claus and the Black Cat, or Who is Your Master?* (1898); *A Dream of Empire, or The House of Blennerhassett, an Historical Romance* (1901); *Tom Tad, a Novel of Boy-Life* (1902); *Saga of the Oak, and Other Poems* (1904); *Cincinnati: A Civic Ode* (1907); *Floridian Sonnets* (1909); *A Buckeye Boyhood* (1911).—THE EDITORS.

THE "American Review of Reviews" for April, 1903, contains an article written by Murat Halstead and entitled, "A Century of the State of Ohio," in which eloquent contribution to Buckeye literature occurs this forceful paragraph: "In addition to the heroic quality of the immigrants who possessed Ohio, there seemed to be influences of soil and climate, of airs and waters, of the fruitful woods and living streams; and there was, by the mighty magic of creation, in the brains and blood, the tissue and sinew of men and the grace and faith of women, that yielded a growth of manhood and womanhood in a race equal to the founding of a mighty nation, with the inheritance of all the empires gone before—the conquest of the beneficent continent, that in a few generations has given weight to America, in the scales of destiny, equal to that of Europe."

The influences, the fruitfulness, the brains and blood in which Mr. Halstead discovered the creative cause of the political and military prowess of the Ohio people, are also the source from which flow the literary energy and enterprise manifested in the State.

By virtue of its location and history, Ohio is a typical commonwealth, an exponent of the spirit and of the general culture prevailing in the Ohio Valley and in the region bordered by Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior. The five sister states who now divide among them the ownership of what was the Old Northwest are daughters of the Ordinance of 1787, and Ohio, the first born of the five, once held potential sway over the destiny of the whole domain. She transmitted to the younger members of the geographical family,

as one by one they took up the functions of maturity, the virtues and aspirations inherited from her stalwart and ambitious progenitors. A persistent likeness of features common to them all denotes the consanguinity of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. These states are in commercial and political sympathy, their interests are alike, their organic laws are similar, their systems of education agree, their conceptions of life and art and literature are in essential harmony.

There was an era when the states now called Central, including Kentucky, called themselves distinctively The West, and considered their literature an indigenous species for the honor and glory of which they contended with passionate provincialism. They were jealous of competition and would protect their infant industry of prose and poetry, by a wall of prejudice. But in the process of nationalization more liberal ideas were evolved and educated people gradually gave up the crude notion that there ought to be or could be an independent, local literature, fostered mainly for home consumption. They realized that art is art the world over. A novel or a poem which is worthless in Ohio cannot be good in Massachusetts or in Alaska, though it may be marketable; a book which is intrinsically excellent is excellent everywhere, whether accepted or rejected by the reading public.

The State of Ohio has become a vital member of the National Republic of letters. Her authors are not merely Ohio men and women, they are American men and women.

An element of state pride necessarily and properly enters into one's feelings and judgments in literature,

as in politics, trade or any other sphere of human effort and purpose. But local considerations must merge and lose themselves in larger views. Literature, like patriotism has regard to the whole nation. Not that we love Ohio less, but the United States of America more.

In the realm of books—in the spacious commonwealth of the fine arts in general—no state lines are drawn, no bigotry can exist, but universal magnanimity is the law and the motive there. Even national boundaries are freely crossed by the devotee of liberal culture—genius ranges the globe and is modern through all time. The few great and permanent classics are the world's common treasure no matter in what continent or country they happen to come to birth.

The literary men and women from one or another of the eighty-eight shires of Ohio have done and are doing their full part in aiding to establish the supremacy of things true, honest, just, pure and of good report. They have done the State efficacious service and their vital influence has pervaded the nation and helped to create public opinion. In every field of intellectual labor their energy has been exerted. Their power has wrought in the upbuilding of institutions political, social and educational, no less than in raising the House Beautiful of letters and art. Their aggregate contribution to the knowledge and culture of the last hundred years is copious and of an average excellence sufficiently high to command the respectful attention of the reviewer and the historian.

PIONEER BOOKS AND PENS IN OHIO

The founders of Ohio were not illiterate men. On the contrary many of them had formed the reading habit in the East and they did not neglect to bring books along when they moved to Marietta, Cincinnati, Chillicothe and Cleveland, to establish a new State. There was a public library in Belpre as early as the year 1796. The first Cincinnati library was opened in March, 1802, and the far-famed "Coonskin Library," in Athens County, began to circulate its precious volumes in the backwoods in 1803.

The first book printed in Ohio was "Maxwell's Code," a small octavo containing the laws of the Northwestern Territory. This appeared in 1796. Dr. Daniel Drake's potent little handbook, "A Picture of Cincinnati," came out in 1815. In it the author says: "Ten years ago there had not been printed in this place a single volume; but since the year 1811, twelve different *books*, besides many pamphlets, have been executed."

In 1820, John P. Foote started a type foundry and a book store, in the Queen City, and there, ten years later, the publishing house of Morgan, Lodge and Fisher had business enough to require five presses, each of which threw off 5,000 printed sheets daily. At about the same date was organized the firm of Truman and Smith, which in time grew to be the most extensive schoolbook house in the world. The veteran U. P. James began to publish in 1832, and his establishment

became so flourishing that it was popularly distinguished as the "Harper's of the West."

There existed in Cincinnati, in 1813, an organization called "The School of Literature and the Arts," the first president of which was the Honorable Josiah Meigs. Twenty years later, sprung up the "Western Literary Institute and College of Professional Teachers," of which an eminent alumnus of Princeton wrote: "It is doubtful whether in one association, in an equal time, there was ever concentrated, in this country, a larger measure of talent, information and zeal." The proceedings of this renowned college may be found in six published volumes of "Transactions," a set of books now rare, and not without value to the student of pedagogics and of early western culture. The energies of the association were eventually transmitted to the Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, the Mechanics' Institute, the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, the Academy of Fine Arts, and other educative bodies. That such agencies for intellectual advancement were fostered so early in the history of the Buckeye Commonwealth, goes to show that letters and arts had made considerable progress in some parts of the State long before "Johnny Appleseed" distributed bibles and tracts among the frontier settlers, or Francis Glass, the nomadic schoolmaster of the wildwood, wrote in the Latin language his "Life" of George Washington.

At a comparatively early period in the development of Ohio, the kingdom of the quill and the type-case was largely controlled, in the then "West," by five able and energetic enthusiasts, Dr. Daniel Drake,

Rev. Timothy Flint, Judge James Hall, Hon. E. D. Mansfield, and the poet Wm. D. Gallagher. Three of the number were born near the close of the eighteenth century, and two at the very beginning of the nineteenth. Their lives and services I have endeavored to chronicle in a published volume,* and there is no need for more than a mere allusion to them in this condensed summary. Suffice it here to say that every one of the five mentioned deserves to be remembered gratefully for his devotion to the things of the mind, and that honor is especially due to the memory of Mr. Gallagher, who labored indefatigably in the cause of literature for its own sake.

EARLY PERIODICAL LITERATURE

The newspaper, especially the Sunday newspaper of the present day, has become the vast circulating library of the people. Most of the magazines which are so widely distributed and read throughout the country, come from the East. The curious investigator who examines the dusty files of old Western newspapers and periodicals, will be astonished to discover how great was the quantity and variety of this kind of literature, issued from Ohio presses, before the State had reached even her semi-centennial. Of a list of 120 periodicals, monthly and weekly, published in the Ohio Valley anterior to 1860, more than 90 were printed in Ohio. The Ohio State Library contains, in bound volumes, fifty-two different literary periodicals published in Ohio. Neither newspapers nor professional

* *Beginnings of Literary Culture in the Ohio Valley.*

journals are included in the catalogue: the periodicals referred to were devoted chiefly to literature, and furnished their readers with much that was original and remarkably well written, in prose and verse—story, poem, comment, criticism, and essay. A bare transcription of the names of a few of the most meritorious and influential of these early ventures, is all the notice they can here receive. From the ninety I select the following eleven: “The Literary Cadet,” Cincinnati, 1819, editor, Dr. J. R. Buchanan; “The Literary Gazette,” Cincinnati, 1824–25, John P. Foote; “The Western Review,” Cincinnati, 1827–30, Timothy Flint; “The Cincinnati Mirror,” 1830–36, W. D. Gallagher; “The Western Monthly Magazine,” 1832–37, James Hall; “The Western Messenger,” 1835–41, James Freeman Clarke; “The Hesperian,” Columbus and Cincinnati, 1838–41, W. D. Gallagher; “The Ladies’ Repository,” 1841–76; “The Herald of Truth,” 1847–48, L. A. Hine; “The Genius of the West,” 1853–56, W. T. Coggeshall; “The Dial,” 1860, M. D. Conway.

Since the Civil War, the business of publishing literary magazines has not flourished in Ohio, or, to any great extent, in the West generally, the demand for such periodicals being supplied mainly by New York, Boston and Philadelphia. But the newspapers during the war period, as before and after, were maintained as indispensable vehicles, not only to purvey news and politics, but to carry popular literature to almost every house and home. The excitements of the years 1861–65 intensified men’s thoughts and feelings, and gave force and color to what was written for

print. Those times of storm and stress brought out the best powers of many editors, field correspondents, and purposeful contributors to the press. The State of Ohio enjoys a full share of distinction on account of her newspaper men and newspaper literature. Some of her journals made it an object to encourage and reward praiseworthy effort in the higher forms of composition, that is, in literature proper, as distinguished from ordinary reportorial work and editorial routine. Many men and women, in Ohio, learned to write skillfully, by taking pains to meet the most exacting requirements of critical editors, and they were thus trained in the school of practical journalism to become ready with the pen, and, in some cases, fitted for the authorship of successful books.

SOME OHIO JOURNALISTS

Charles Hammond (1779-1840), born in Baltimore and educated in the University of Virginia, came to Ohio in his early manhood; started the "Ohio Federalist," in Belmont County; was a member of the state legislature (1816-21), and reporter for the Supreme Court of Ohio (1823); and from 1825 to 1840, editor in chief of the *Cincinnati Gazette*. He was a man of Hamiltonian power and versatility, admired by Clay, and eulogized by Webster as the "greatest genius who ever wielded the political pen." His formidable rival on the Jackson side was Moses Dawson, editor of the *Cincinnati "Advertiser."*

Edward Deering Mansfield (1801-80), a graduate of West Point and of Princeton, migrated to Cincin-

MURAT HALSTEAD

Born in Ross township, Butler county, Ohio, September 2, 1829; graduated from Farmers' College, near Cincinnati; successively editor of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*, and *Brooklyn Standard Union*; a voluminous and able writer on the events and men of his times; nominated to the Senate, 1889, by President Benjamin Harrison for the office of Minister to Germany but not confirmed; died June 2, 1908.



nati in 1825, formed a law partnership with O. M. Mitchel, the astronomer, and became a political writer of great influence. He was for a time a professor in Cincinnati College, and afterwards editor of the *Gazette* and correspondent of the *New York Times*, under the pseudonym of "Veteran Observer." Besides his work as publicist and newspaper man, Mansfield engaged in authorship, producing a popular "Political Grammar," a "Life of Daniel Drake," "Life of Scott," "History of the Mexican War," a book on "American Education," "Personal Memoirs," etc.

Orville James Victor (1827-1910) was born in Sandusky and brought up to the newspaper business in Ohio. After achieving reputation as a writer, he removed to New York, where, until the close of his life, he was engaged in active literary pursuits. In addition to his labors in miscellaneous journalism, he found time and energy to write an elaborate "History of the Southern Rebellion," "A History of American Conspiracies," and several biographies.

Murat Halstead (1829-1908), born in Butler County, Ohio, educated in the common school and in Farmer's College, was one of the foremost of American journalists. His trenchant pen, like unto a sword, helped to fight many political battles. Aside from his prodigious labors in the field of party controversy, he accomplished a great deal in lines distinctively cultural and literary, being a brilliant and successful magazine writer and general author. While proprietor of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, Mr. Halstead did much to raise the standard of newspaper literature and to encourage merit in writers. His influence on the litera-

ture of the Ohio Valley has been great. Among his published works are the following: "The Convention of 1860," "The White Dollar," "The Story of Cuba," "The Life of William McKinley," "The Story of the Philippines," "The History of American Expansion," "Our Country in War," "Official History of the War with Spain," "Life of Admiral Dewey," "The Great Century," "The Boer and the British War," "The Galveston Tragedy," and "A Life of Roosevelt."

Henry Van Ness Boynton (1835-1905), another distinguished journalist from Ohio, and not less famed as a military hero in two wars, for many years chairman of the Chattanooga National Military Park Commission, is the author of two notable books: "Sherman's Historical Raid, a Response to and Criticism of Gen. Sherman's Memoirs," and "The Chickamauga National Military Park."

Colonel Donn Piatt (1819-91), "Donn Piatt of Mack-o-chee," one of Ohio's most original, daring and picturesque political characters, was conspicuous during a long and varied career, in which he acted a brilliant though often eccentric part. His bold and aggressive course, as lawyer, diplomat, and partisan editor, has been detailed in Charles Miller's "Donn Piatt: His Work and his Ways." Mr. Piatt is the author of "The Life of General George H. Thomas," a narrative which was described in the Westminster Review as "The record of a great genius told by a genius." Besides his historical writings and his varied newspaper work, Donn Piatt produced several books in imaginative literature, viz: "Poems and Plays," "Sunday Meditations," and "The Lone Grave of the Shenandoah."

Whitelaw Reid (1837—), proprietor of the New York Tribune, late U. S. Minister to France, now ambassador to England, was born in Xenia and educated in Oxford, Ohio, and though he has long been a resident of New York, and later of London, he remains faithful to his native state and makes occasional pilgrimages to the scenes of his boyhood experiences on the banks of the Little Miami. Mr. Reid has won many honors as journalist, diplomat and author of vital books. His great work, "Ohio in the War," ranks among the standard authorities in the history not only of Ohio but of the Republic. It is a book which grows in value as the years pass. Other books by the same author are: "After the War," "Schools of Journalism," "Newspaper Tendencies," "Two Speeches at the Queen's Jubilee," "A Continental Union," "Problems of Expansion," "Our New Interests," "Town Hall Suggestions," "Our New Duties," "Monroe Doctrine," "Greatest Fact in Modern History," and "How America Faced Its Educational Problem."

As in politics and military affairs, so also has the genius of Ohio shown itself bold and aggressive in journalism, employing the press as a powerful agency for the enlightenment of public opinion. Never has the "small drop of ink," been put to more direct, practical and potent use, than by some of the resolute and fearless young journalists of the State. The modern world has developed many famous newspaper correspondents, knights errant of the notebook, adventurous souls who forged to the front of danger to report the climaxes of history and of battle. These men have shown indeed that often Captain Pen is

mightier than Captain Sword. They have wielded words to conquer armies,—and to lift up states. Two conspicuous examples may here be given of soldiers of fortune who won fame at the point of the pencil.

On Ohio's beadroll of heroes is the name of Januarius Aloysius MacGahan (1844-78), the American journalist who may be said to have used the sword of Russia to strike off the Turkish shackles from an oppressed state and on whom history bestowed the name "Liberator of Bulgaria." In the words of Henry Howe: "His experiences, in variety, during the few years of his foreign life, probably were never equalled by any journalist, and never did one accomplish so much, excepting Stanley." Of MacGahan's work, regarded as to its literary merit, the great English war correspondent Forbes says: "There is nothing which excels it in vividness, in pathos, in a burning earnestness of purpose, in a glow of conviction that fires from heart to heart." The name and fame of MacGahan have been lauded with just enthusiasm by several distinguished pens. The man was born and is buried in Perry County, a shire which took its name from the victor in the Battle of Lake Erie, and in which Sheridan was reared to manhood.

George Kennan (1845 —), born in Norwalk, Ohio, started self-supporting life by practicing the telegraphic art in Cincinnati. He traversed fifteen hundred miles of Siberia, saw the prisoned exiles of the Czar, learned the facts concerning Russian depotism, and gave to the civilized nations such knowledge as must eventually result in reform. The American periodical in which his graphic accounts were published was suppressed

in Russia by the authorities at St. Petersburg. Nevertheless Kennan's searchlight shone and still shines, illuminating darkest Russia. His books, "Tent Life in Siberia," "Siberia and the Exile System," may fairly be assumed to have hastened those changes of national and international sentiment, which compelled alterations in the policy of the Czar, and induced him to issue a decree enlarging Russia's liberties and abating despotic ills.

Since the publication of his important books on Russia, Mr. Kennan has given the public: "Campaigning in Cuba," "Folk Tales of Napoleon," and "The Tragedy of Pelée."

In the catalogue of men of Ohio birth who have attained distinction in journalism and have written important books, belongs the name of William Eleroy Curtis (1850 —), author of "The United States and Foreign Powers," "Life of Zachariah Chandler," "Japan Sketches," "Venezuela," "The True Thomas Jefferson," "The True Abraham Lincoln," "Modern India," "One Irish Summer," etc.

Albert Shaw (1857 —), now an influential journalist of New York City, was born in Butler County, Ohio. So well known to the public are his good works in behalf of economic and social improvement that his name has become a synonym for civic benefactor. He is the proprietor of the "Review of Reviews," and the author of "Icaria: a Chapter in the History of Communism," "Coöperation in a Western City," "History of Coöperation in the United States," "Municipal Government in Great Britain," "Municipal Govern-

ment in Continental Europe," "The Business Career in Its Public Relations," and "Political Problems of American Development."

Isaac Kaufman Funk (1839-1912), head of the publishing house of Funk and Wagnalls, was born at Clifton, Ohio, and educated at Wittenberg Theological Seminary. He founded "The Missionary Review," "The Literary Digest," and other periodicals, edited and published the great "Standard Dictionary," and was the author of "The Next Step in Evolution," "The Widow's Mite," and "The Psychic Riddle," the last two being discussions of psychic or so-called occult questions and phenomena.

The long list of Ohio journalists who gained prominence in their profession would include the names: John M. Gallagher, Samuel Medary, William H. P. Denny, Greeley Curtis, M. D. Potter, J. A. Cockerill, Richard Smith, D. R. Locke, Alexander Starbuck, E. V. Smalley, L. E. Holden, N. C. Wright, C. L. Brownell, and John R. McLean.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE, MILITARY REMINISCENCE, ETC.

Closely allied to the literature of journalism, and connecting it with history proper, is the class of books giving individual views of events military or civil, in the experience of Ohio citizens. To this department belong the writings of Joshua R. Giddings (1795-1864), a volume of whose strong, clear, radical speeches was published in 1853, and whose incisive book, "The Rebellion; Its Authors and Causes," came out in the year of its author's death. Giddings's "Exiles

of Florida," published in Columbus in 1858, recounts with power and pathos the history of the negroes in Florida.

The "Memoirs" of U. S. Grant (1822-85), "dedicated to the American soldier and sailor," a model of simple, sincere and unassuming narrative, is always charming and often impressive with the eloquence of plain truth. The volumes were composed in the shadow of death, with the brave purpose of paying borrowed money and of providing for the author's family; and the published work eventually brought to Mrs. Grant nearly half a million dollars, the greatest success, it is said, that "a single work has ever had."

Following the example of their great chief, two other scarcely less honored Ohio generals, William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-91), and Philip Henry Sheridan (1831-88), prepared volumes of "Memoirs," which were published posthumously, and which furnish the student and the future historian with much authentic information, in vivid and picturesque language.

Gen. Roeliff Brinkerhoff (1828-1911), sociologist and prison reformer of international repute—chairman of the executive committee of the Ohio Centennial—published an exceedingly valuable and entertaining volume bearing the title: "Recollections of a Lifetime." General Brinkerhoff, whose home was in Mansfield, Ohio, was vice-president of the International Prison Congress, which met at Paris in 1895. He succeeded General Hayes as president of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society.

Manning F. Force (1824-99), of Cincinnati, gallant soldier and incorruptible judge, was a life-long student,

an accurate scholar, and precise writer of high merit. He is the author of the war histories: "From Fort Henry to Corinth," "Marching Across Carolina," "Recollections of the Vicksburg Campaign," and of several pamphlets on archæological questions.

Jacob Dolson Cox (1828-1900), Governor of Ohio, general in the Civil War, and member of the U. S. Cabinet, an accomplished orator and writer, one of America's progressive men of science and culture, was a master of style and his work belongs to standard literature. His principal books are: "Atlanta: the March to the Sea," "Second Battle of Bull Run," and "Military Recollections of the Civil War," the last having been published since its author's death.

Henry Martyn Cist (1839-1903), lawyer, soldier, originator of the Chickamauga Park project, another highly esteemed son of Ohio, is the author of two historical books: "The Army of the Cumberland" and "The Life of Gen. George H. Thomas."

Gen. Joseph Warren Keifer (1836 —), ex-speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, a brave officer in the Civil War and distinguished also in the war with Spain, chairman of the Ohio Centennial Commission of 1903, has contributed to our national literature a comprehensive and judicious work entitled "Slavery and Four Years of War."

In the list of autobiographical writers in Ohio stands the name of Levi Coffin (1798-1877), reputed president of the "Underground Railroad," a sturdy abolitionist, whose intensely interesting book, "Personal Reminiscences," is one of the unique and permanently useful products of Buckeye history.

Another absorbing narrative of varied personal observation and experience is William Cooper Howells's (1807-94) "Recollections of Life in Ohio, from 1813 to 1840," a book of rare charm, intelligence and suggestiveness. Not one page of this most delightful and authentic record of things as they were could be spared.

Col. William E. Gilmore (1824-1905), Chillicothe, soldier, lawyer, man of genial culture and magnanimous sympathies, was rightly described by Henry Howe as "an adept both with tongue and pen." He it was who made the last speech delivered in the old State Capitol at Chillicothe. Colonel Gilmore was a wit, a poet and orator. His principal published work is "The Life of Edward Tiffin, First Governor of Ohio," a succinct and authentic biography.

To a period somewhat prior to that of the writers just mentioned belongs Rev. James B. Finley (1781-1857), whose "Autobiography," first published in "The Ladies' Repository," and afterwards in book form, abounds with anecdote and incident illustrative of early life in Ohio.

HISTORY, LOCAL AND GENERAL

Perhaps the energy of the Ohio intellect has nowhere been more effectively exerted than in the sphere of history and archæology. The State itself and the several counties of it, afford numberless attractive themes for the annalist, the politician, the student of civilization. Some idea of the amount that has been written concerning the state may be obtained by a

glance at Thomson's "Bibliography of the State of Ohio," 1880, which briefly describes over fourteen hundred different books and pamphlets relating almost wholly to the history of Ohio. This number of titles is far greater than is to be found in any printed list of publications bearing upon any other state. The exceptional distinction in which Ohio is held as a center of historical interests and collections was strikingly emphasized by the late John Fiske, who, in his "History of the United States," advised his readers to apply to the "Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, who keep by far the largest collection of books on America that can be found on sale in this country." Ohio writers have shown as much energy and enterprise in historical research and statement as have booksellers in collecting and cataloguing. Probably the richest and fullest department of the literature produced in the State is the department of history.

The first attempt to collate the annals of Ohio was made by Nahum Ward, whose "Brief Sketch" was printed in 1822. Eleven years later was issued Salmon P. Chase's "Preliminary Sketch," prefixed to an edition of the "State Laws." After these publications came: Caleb Atwater's "History of Ohio," 1838; James W. Perkins's "Annals of the West," 1846; Jacob Burnet's "Notes on the Northwestern Territory," 1847; Henry Howe's "Historical Collections," 1847; S. P. Hildreth's "Pioneer History," 1848, and "Early Pioneers," 1852; and James W. Taylor's "History of Ohio," 1854.

"Historical Collections of Ohio," by Henry Howe (1816-93), has been described as a "treasure-house of local and general information, of history, of legend

and story, of geography and antiquities, of everything indeed pertaining to Ohio and Ohio history." The author traveled over the State in the years 1846-47, gathering his material; and again in 1886-87 he made a tour over the same ground collecting fresh matter for a revised Centennial Edition of his book, which was published in three large volumes. The work has run through several editions, the plates having been purchased by the State soon after the author's death.

Emilius Oviatt Randall (1850 —), of Columbus, official Reporter of the Supreme Court of Ohio, educated at Phillips Academy, Cornell University, and the Ohio State University, an "all around" scholar, a professor of law, and a member of many learned societies, is a clear and accurate writer, mainly on topics of western history. He is the author of "A History of Blennerhassett," "A History of the Separatist Society of Zoar," and "The Mound Builders of Ohio," and the editor of the "Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly." Mr. Randall has edited twenty volumes of the publications of the Ohio Historical Society and thirty volumes of Reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and he also assisted in editing the "Bench and Bar of Ohio," a substantial work in two volumes.

Daniel Joseph Ryan (1855 —), of Columbus, lawyer, legislator, formerly Secretary of State for Ohio, Chief Commissioner of Ohio at the World's Fair in Chicago, has devoted much of his time and energy to literary work. Mr. Ryan is the author of "Arbitration between Capital and Labor," "A History of Ohio," the article "Ohio" in the *Encyclopædia Americana*,

and of a very comprehensive and valuable work of reference entitled "The Civil War Literature of Ohio, a Bibliography, with Explanatory and Historical Notes."

Eugene Frederick Bliss (1836 —), of Cincinnati, ex-president of the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, member of the American Historical Association and of the American Antiquarian Society, translated and edited "The Diary of David Zeisberger," an important contribution to the history of the Moravians in Ohio. He is also editor of a volume, "In Memory of Elizabeth Haven Appleton," and of a collection of short stories entitled "Tales for a Stormy Night."

William Alexander Taylor (1837-1911), of Columbus, attorney at law, journalist, and late Commissioner of Soldiers' Claims for Ohio, a diligent student of politics and history, and a poet of considerable reputation, is the author of numerous publications, including: "Ohio Statesmen," "Ohio in Congress," "Evolution of the Statesman," "Ohio and Its People," "The Peril of the Republic," and "Eighteen Presidents and Contemporaneous Rulers."

Burke A. Hinsdale (1837-1900), one of Ohio's most eminent educators, enriched our literature with several volumes, including: "President Garfield and Education," "The Old Northwest," "How to Study and Teach History," and "The American Government." Professor Hinsdale also edited the works of his friend, President Garfield, which were published in two volumes.

Charles Elihu Slocum (1841 —), a prominent physician and surgeon of Toledo, has contributed to the

literature of Ohio "The History of the Maumee River Basin" and "The History of the Ohio Country between the Years 1783-1815."

Michael Myers Shoemaker (1853 —), of Cincinnati, founder of the Ohio Society of Colonial Wars, is the author of several volumes historical and descriptive, embracing: "Sealed Provinces of the Tsar," "Quaint Corners of Ancient Empire," "Heart of the Orient," and "Wanderings in Ireland."

Professor George Wells Knight (1858 —), of the Ohio State University, is the author of a very valuable "History of Land Grants for Education in the Northwest Territory" and (in collaboration with Professor Commons) a "History of Higher Education in Ohio."

John Rogers Commons (1862 —), born in Darke County, Ohio, now a resident of Milwaukee, a graduate of Oberlin, professor of political economy in the University of Wisconsin, is the author of "The Distribution of Wealth," "Trades Union and Labor Problems," "Races and Immigrants in America," and other volumes.

Henry William Elson (1857 —), of Athens, Ohio, professor of history in the Ohio University, is the author of "Side Lights on American History," 2 vols., "How to Teach History," "Elson's History," 5 vols., "Historical Biographies for Children," etc.

Isaac Joslin Cox (1873 —), assistant professor of history in the University of Cincinnati, is the author of "La Salle and His Companions," 2 vols., and "The Early Exploration of Louisiana." He now has in preparation a life of William Henry Harrison.

Special distinction should be given to the name of Philip Van Ness Myers (1840 —), formerly dean of the University of Cincinnati, author of "Life and Nature under the Tropics," "Remains of Lost Empires," "Ancient History," "Mediæval and Modern History," "General History," "Eastern Nations and Greece," "History of Rome," "History of Greece," "Rome, Its Rise and Fall," "The Middle Ages," and "The Modern Age." Dr. Myers has long been recognized in the educational world as an authority among American historians, and his admirable works are studied wherever the English language is spoken.

Elroy McKendree Avery (1844 —), of Cleveland, widely known as the author of numerous standard text-books in physics and in chemistry, has within recent years attained eminent distinction as a historian. In 1886 he was induced by his publisher "to devote the rest of his life to the great labor of preparing his 'History of the United States and Its People,' " a comprehensive work to be completed in sixteen volumes, eight of which have already been issued.

There are several historians of distinguished note, who, though not now resident in Ohio, were born in the State and may properly be included in this outline. Among these are: Hubert Howe Bancroft (1832 —), who, with the aid of collaborators, prepared for the press five volumes on the "Native Races of the Pacific States," and thirty-nine volumes of "The West American Historical Series"; James Ford Rhodes (1848 —), now of Boston, formerly of Cleveland, author of "A History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850," a masterly work now in course of publication

and to be completed in eight volumes; and William Milligan Sloane (1850 —), a native of New Richmond, Ohio, now professor in Columbia University, author of "The Life of James McCosh," "The French War and the Revolution," and a four volume "History of the Life of Napoleon."

To the foregoing far from exhaustive account of the historical literature of Ohio may be added the following miscellaneous list of the titles of some important books, with the names of their authors: "The Blennerhassett Papers," William H. Safford; "The St. Clair Papers," William Henry Smith (1833-96); "The Public Domain," Thomas C. Donaldson (1843-98); "Ohio," Rufus King (1817-91); "History of the Declination of the Great Republic," Hiram H. Munn (1838 —); "Life of Lincoln," "Life of Hayes," and "History of the Louisiana Purchase," James Quay Howard; "Oliver Cromwell," Samuel Harden Church (1858 —); "History of American Coinage," and "Constitution of the United States," 3 vols., David Kemper Watson (1849 —); "The Mother of an Emperor" and "The Life of William Allen Trimble," Mary McArthur Tuttle (1849 —); "Che-le-co-the; or Glimpses of Yesterday," L. W. Renick and others of Chillicothe; "Life of Lincoln" and "Abraham Lincoln and His Presidency," Joseph H. Barrett (1824-1910); "The Life of Thomas Corwin" and "The Life of Governor Morrow," Josiah Morrow, Lebanon, Ohio; "History of the First Congregational Church, Marietta, Ohio," Rev. C. E. Dickinson; "Anti-Slavery Opinions before 1800," William F. Poole (1821-94); "Four Great Powers" and "The Navy during the Rebellion," C. B.

Boynton; "Life of Stephen A. Douglas" and "Life of Salmon P. Chase," R. B. Walden; "Rosecrans' Campaign with the 14th Army Corps," W. D. Bickham; "The Hayes-Tilden Disputed Presidential Election," Paul Leland Haworth (1876 —); "The Teaching of History and Civics," Henry E. Bourne (1859 —); "Ohio Historical Sketches," F. B. Pearson and J. D. Harlor; "The Story of a Regiment," E. Hannaford; "The Second Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers," Captain William Mayo Venable (1871 —); "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom" and "The Government of Ohio," Professor Wilbur Henry Siebert (1866 —); "History of Political Parties," J. P. Gordy (1851-1908); "The Educational History of Ohio," Dr. J. J. Burns (1838-1911); "Centennial History of Cincinnati," 2 vols., Charles Theodore Greve (1865 —); "Concerning the Forefathers," Charlotte Reeve Conover; "Source-Book of the Renaissance," "Select Colloquies of Erasmus," and "History of Modern Europe," Professor Merrick Whitcomb (1859 —).

Passing allusion should not be omitted to the very numerous Ohio county and local histories, which are of varying literary merit but generally authoritative and valuable.

EDUCATION

Statistics show that in the school-book business Ohio has long held a leading rank among the producing centers of the world. Millions upon millions of copies of school and college text-books have been published in the State within the last three-quarters of a century.

Few other states have developed so large a quota of pedagogical authors as has Ohio. A single publishing-house advertises in its trade catalogue, among numerous other issues, about two hundred books by Ohio authors alone. The mere record of the titles of volumes, in endless variety, contributed by Ohio men and women to the vast literature of education and culture, would fill many pages.

SCIENCE

As would be expected in a state so practical as Ohio, and so renowned for successful achievement in many lines of discovery and invention—a State which counts such men as Thomas A. Edison and the Wright brothers among her natural products,—the spirit of scientific inquiry and experiment, as well as the genius of speculative knowledge, finds a congenial home in the Buckeye Commonwealth.

Almost from the time when white settlers began to occupy the lands between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, much attention has been given in that region to geology, archæology, and the study of what used to be called comprehensively the Natural Sciences. Bright on the record of original investigators whose writings are known in Europe as well as in America, are the names of Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland (1793–1877), of Cuyahoga County, a naturalist whom Agassiz delighted to honor; Dr. Charles Whittlesey (1808–66), also of Cuyahoga, an archæologist of high standing; Wm. S. Sullivant (1803–73), of Columbus, a botanist and bryologist of international fame; and John Strong Newberry (1822–92), professor in the

Columbia School of Mines, one of the foremost masters of geology and paleontology. These four belong geographically to the northern part of the State. To find their intellectual peers among the earlier scientific men of Ohio, we may look to the vicinity of Cincinnati, which, like Cleveland, Columbus, and other leading cities of the State, produced her quota of savants. Three may be remembered as nobly representative of their class. First of these, in the order of time, was Ormsby McKnight Mitchel (1809-62), the astronomer, whose once popular books, "The Planetary System and Stellar Worlds," "The Orbs of Heaven," "Popular Astronomy," and "Astronomy of the Bible," gave to the written page the glow of eloquence characteristic of the living speech which won for the author the reputation of an orator. When the war broke out, Mitchel put aside the telescope for the sword.

Daniel Vaughan (1818-79), a native of Ireland, came to America in his youth and was attracted to Cincinnati by its literary privileges. There he made more use of the public library than perhaps any other man has ever made. His biographer, Mr. Youmans, founder and editor of the "Popular Science Monthly," describes him as a master of German, French, Italian and Spanish and of Ancient and Modern Greek, and adds that "He pursued a wide course of scientific inquiry with great vigor and enthusiasm, devoting himself mainly to astronomy and to the larger aspects of natural phenomena, which he treated with the freedom and independence of a strong original thinker." His writings are marked by a daring boldness and a splendor of diction which reveal the workings of a

poetic imagination coupled with a logical reason. An idea of his eloquent style may be obtained by reading a chapter of his "Popular Physical Astronomy," published in Cincinnati in 1858. The last act of the philosopher's life was Socratic in its calm pathos—on his death-bed he sat up to correct the proofs of an article he had recently written on "The Origin of Worlds."

The name of Johann Bernhard Stallo (1823-1900), a man of whom his biographer, H. A. Rattermann, says that "all the Germans in the United States should be especially proud," may be enrolled alike upon the roster of scientists and philosophers, as upon the list of great lawyers and diplomats. Stallo was a man of extraordinary range of intellectual ability. His home in Cincinnati was a kind of university, his library a rich collection of vital books in different languages. As long ago as the year 1848, this speculative thinker, in a young western state, occupied himself in the erudite task of writing a book entitled, "The General Principles of the Philosophy of Nature." More than thirty years later, when his powers were at their best, he produced his masterpiece, a bold and aggressive work entitled, "The Concepts and Theories of Modern Physics."

One has only to glance over the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to convince himself that Ohio ranks with the most progressive states of the Union, in respect to scientific discovery, investigation, and discussion. Of late years the universities and leading colleges of the State have caught the inquiring spirit of the age, and many special-

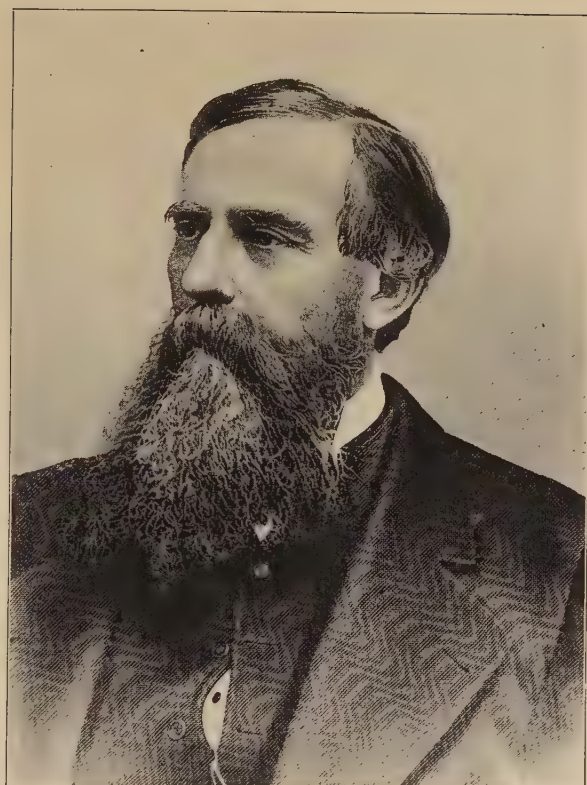
ists in various lines of research have issued articles as contributions to scientific journals or in book form. Besides numerous publications in mathematics and in purely physical science, not a few books on psychology, sociology and allied subjects have gone forth from the desks of professors who are imbued with modern ideas.

The mention of Judge Stallo's thesis on the "Philosophy of Nature" recalls the somewhat surprising fact that the Scotch teacher, Alexander Kinmont, who came to Cincinnati in 1827 and there died in 1838, was the author of a volume of "Lectures on the Natural History of Man," which was published in 1839, anticipating Stallo by ten years. Kinmont's work is still extant, having been reprinted by a leading eastern publisher. It was highly esteemed by Henry James, Sr., who considered Kinmont a remarkable genius born before his time.

The Science of Man seems to have been a favorite study with speculative thinkers in Ohio during the decade just preceding the Civil War. Dr. J. R. Buchanan started his "Journal of Man" in 1849, and published his "System of Anthropology" in Cincinnati in 1854. "The Natural History of Human Temperaments," by J. B. Powell, and "The Races of Mankind," by A. W. Gazlay, both appeared in 1856, from a western press. In the same line of investigation were David Christy's several books, "Lectures on African Colonization," "Ethiopia," and "Cotton is King," which last created a controversial furore. Christy was a resident of Cincinnati, and a noted authority on chemistry and geology.

DONN PIATT

Born in Cincinnati, June 29, 1819; was admitted to the bar and in 1851 was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county; served under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan as Secretary of Legation and *chargè d'affaires* in Paris; Colonel in the Civil War; afterward newspaper correspondent, editor and author; died in Cleveland, Ohio, November 12, 1891.



Under the liberal generalization of things scientific, may be mentioned a book issued in Cincinnati, in 1826, expounding the hypothesis that the "Earth is hollow, is Habitable within, and widely open at the Poles." The book is entitled "Symmes's Theory of Concentric Spheres," and was written by J. McBride. It is one of the curiosities of Ohio literature.

Another famous work by a famous Ohio man may here be mentioned, namely; "The Modern Art of Taming Wild Horses," published in 1858. Of this book 15,000 copies were sold, in France alone, in a single year. John S. Rarey, the author (1828-66), was the most successful "tamer of horses" the world has known.

LAW AND MEDICINE

The law literature of Ohio is abundant, having steadily accumulated from the comparatively early period in which Judge Timothy Walker wrote his learned work on "The American Law," down to the present. Every legal practitioner is familiar with the names of Scribner, Swan, Bates, Kinkead, Loveland, Rockel, Yapple, Wilson, Page, Whittaker, Giaunque, Watson, Brannan, Ellis and a score of other Ohio men whose treatises on various phases of the great profession are to be found in all the law libraries and are textbooks in the law schools.

And what is said of Ohio law-books—that they are numerous and important of their kind—may be said of the books in medicine. Even in the pioneer period of the science, original books and journals testified to the learning and industry of great physicians in different

sections of the commonwealth. Dr. Drake's monumental treatise, "The Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America," to the making of which its author devoted thirty years, was pronounced by Allibone "probably the most important and valuable work ever written in the United States." Since Drake's day the progress of pharmacy, surgery and general medicine, has been much advanced by the writings of such men as Blackman, Gross, Mendenhall, Wright, Williams, King, Howe, Scudder, Pulte, Conner, Bartholow, Wormley, Whittaker, and many other doctors, eminent in the healing science and in the art of surgery. The State is well supplied with professional journals and libraries. It is doubtful whether there exists anywhere in the world another collection of books in botany, pharmacy, chemistry, and allied sciences, that will compare in extent and value with the famous Lloyd Library of Cincinnati. This unique collection, gathered at great expense of time and money, "is incorporated, is free to the public, and is pledged to be donated intact to science."

For a rich fund of most interesting and accurate information concerning the medical profession in Ohio, the reader is referred to a comprehensive volume entitled, "Daniel Drake and His Followers, Historical and Biographical Sketches," by Otto Juettner, A. M., M. D., Cincinnati, 1909.

THEOLOGY AND DENOMINATIONALISM

The theological and sectarian literature of Ohio is extensive and diversified. All shades of belief are

represented, Jewish and Christian, Catholic and Protestant—orthodox and agnostic. There are in the State some famous theological seminaries, including Lane Seminary, the Oberlin Theological School, the Hebrew Union College, and the old Jesuit stronghold, St. Xavier's, and from these several seats of biblical learning, as well as from the more secluded studies of representative clergymen of different creeds, have gone forth numerous volumes of doctrine, controversy, exposition, and church history. In the library of the "Ohio Church History Society," of Oberlin, the number of publications does not fall short of four hundred, nearly all pertaining to a single denomination, the Congregational.

Lane Seminary, a Presbyterian institution, of which Dr. Lyman Beecher became president in 1830, and in which Henry Ward Beecher studied theology, is a celebrated seat of special learning, many of its professors and graduates having produced memorable books. Dr. Beecher, himself a noted controversialist, was the author of a trenchant volume entitled "Views in Theology." Every one who is interested in the so-called "higher criticism" of the Scriptures, has heard of the trial for heresy of the Rev. Henry Preserved Smith, a professor in Lane Seminary, who left that famous school to accept a chair at Princeton; and thousands have read Dr. Smith's well-known books, "Inspiration and Inerrancy" and "The Bible and Islam."

Oberlin College, a Congregational institution established about three years later than Lane Seminary, has ever been a vital center of theological and religious

training, and many members of its faculty and of its alumni have achieved distinction on account of their writings in theology, philosophy, science, or education.

John Henry Burrows (1847-1902), president of Oberlin College from 1899 until the year of his death, was the organizer and president of the World's Parliament of Religions, held in Chicago at the time of the Columbian exposition, in 1893. He is the author of a number of books, including: "A History of the Parliament of Religions," "Christianity the World Religion," "The Gospels are True Histories," and "The Life of Henry Ward Beecher."

Henry Churchill King (1858 —), president of Oberlin College since 1902, is a voluminous writer, having to his credit the books entitled: "Outline of Erdmann's History of Philosophy," "Outline of the Microcosmus of Hermann Lotze," "The Appeal of the Child," "Reconstruction in Theology," "Theology and the Social Consciousness," "Personal and Ideal Element in Education," "Rational Living," "Letters to Sunday-School Teachers," "The Seeming Unreality of the Spiritual Life," "The Laws of Friendship, Human and Divine," and "The Ethics of Jesus."

George Frederick Wright (1838 —), of Oberlin, president of the Ohio Historical and Archæological Society, an educator whose name and learning are honored in the world of science and literature, exercises a strong influence as a writer on theological problems. He is the author of many substantial works, including: "Logic of Christian Evidences," "Studies in Science and Religion," "The Divine Authority of the Bible," "Scientific Aspects of Christian Evidences," "Man

and the Glacial Period," and "Asiatic Russia," 2 vols.; and he is the editor of "The Bibliotheca Sacra" and of "Records of the Past."

Hiram Collins Haydn (1831 —), theologian and college professor, of Cleveland, is the author of "Lay Effort," "Death and Beyond," "The Bible and Current Thought," "Brightening the World," and other books.

Jacob Cooper (1830-1904), born in Butler County, Ohio, an eminent scholar and Presbyterian divine, professor of philosophy, metaphysics, ethics, and of the Greek language, is the author of "Eleusinian Mysteries," "Creation a Transference of Power," "The Passage from Mind to Matter," and several biographical works.

Isaac Crook (1833 —), a native of Perry County, Ohio, distinguished as a Methodist clergyman and writer, is the author of "The Life of Jonathan Edwards," "John Knox, the Scotch and Scotch-Irish," and other works.

James Whitfield Bashford (1844 —), bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly president of the Ohio Wesleyan University, is the author of numerous volumes, including: "Outline of the Science of Religion," "The Awakening of China," and "God's Missionary Plan for the World."

Levi Gilbert (1852 —), of Cincinnati, editor of the "Western Christian Advocate," is the author of "Side Lights on Immortality," "Visions of the Christ," "The Hereafter and Heaven," and a volume of poems entitled "Incense."

John R. H. Latchaw (1851 —), a prominent Baptist clergyman, theologian, and college president, who spent years of active service in Ohio, is known to many readers through his several books: "The Problem of Philosophy," "The American College—Its Essential Features," "Theory and Art of Teaching," "Citizenship in the Northwest Territory" and "Inductive Psychology."

Ernest DeWitt Burton (1856 —), born at Granville, Ohio, and a graduate of Denison University, editor of the "American Journal of Theology," is the author of many scholarly works in biblical elucidation and commentary, including: "Harmony of the Gospels for Historical Study," "Records and Letters of the Apostolic Age," "Biblical Ideas of Atonement," and "Principles of Literary Criticism and Their Application to the Synoptic Problem."

Thomas Sebastian Byrne (1841 —), born at Hamilton, Ohio—Roman Catholic bishop, who read before the Parliament of Religions at Chicago, in 1903, a paper entitled "Man from a Catholic Point of View"—is a noted writer on theological and religious themes, and the translator, from the Italian, of "Jesus Living in the Priest," and, from the German, of "Alzog's Church History," in three volumes.

Isaac M. Wise (1819–1900), distinguished rabbi and leader of the Jewish Reform Movement in America—founder of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, founder and editor of the "American Israelite"—did much as a public speaker and writer to promote the general cause of liberal education and independent thought. He is the author of "The Cosmic God,"

"The Origin of Christianity and a Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles," "The Martyrdom of Jesus of Nazareth," "Judaism and Christianity," "A Defense of Judaism Against Proselytising Christianity," "Essence of Judaism," "History of the Hebrews' Second Commonwealth," "Pronaos," etc.

Kaufmann Kohler (1843 —), eminent Jewish scholar and theologian, president of the Hebrew Union College since 1903, is a voluminous writer on religious and philosophical subjects. He is one of the editors of the "Jewish Encyclopædia," to which important work, and to other leading Jewish publications, he has contributed many articles. Dr. Kohler is the author of several volumes, including: "A Guide to Instruction in Judaism," "Ethical Basis of Judaism," "Church and Synagogue in Their Mutual Relations" and "Backwards or Forwards—Lectures on Reform Judaism."

Moses Mielziner (1828—1903), professor of Talmudical literature in the Hebrew Union College, author of "An Introduction to the Talmud," is recognized as an authority among the best Semitic scholars of the world.

Louis Grossmann (1863 —), rabbi and man of letters, is the author of "The Biography of Isaac M. Wise," "Judaism and the Science of Religion," "Mamonides," and "The Jewish Pulpit."

David Philipson (1862 —), rabbi of B'ne Israel Congregation, Cincinnati, consulting editor of the "Jewish Encyclopædia," is the author of: "The Jew

in English Fiction," "Old European Jewries," "The Oldest Jewish Congregation in the West," and "The Reform Movement in Judaism."

Upon the roster of Ohio theologians and philosophers may be inscribed the name of Professor G. T. Ladd and that of Doctor J. H. Hyslop, both of these distinguished men having been born and bred in the Buckeye State.

George Trumbull Ladd (1842 —), born in Painesville, Ohio, and educated in the Western Reserve University, began his career as a preacher in Edinburg, Ohio, and later achieved eminence as a professor of mental and moral philosophy at Yale University. Professor Ladd holds a distinguished rank among scholars and thinkers, on account of his numerous valuable contributions to the literature of psychology, church polity, and religious doctrine.

James Hervey Hyslop (1854 —), who was born at Xenia, Ohio, and who received his first collegiate training and the degree of A. B. at the University of Wooster, is popularly known as editor of the proceedings of the American Society for Psychical Research, and for his association with the late Professor William James. Dr. Hyslop has published several books, including "Science and a Future Life," "Enigmas of Psychical Research," "Borderland of Psychical Research," "Psychical Research and the Resurrection," etc.

Jirah Dewey Buck (1838 —), of Cincinnati, physician, formerly president of the Theosophical Society in America, is the author of "The Nature and Aims of Theosophy," "A Study of Man and the Way of Health," "Mystic Masonry," "Browning's Paracelsus

and Other Essays," "Why I Am a Theosophist," "The Genius of Freemasonry," "Constructive Psychology," "The Lost Word Found," and "The New Avatar and the Destiny of the Soul."

RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL, AND CIVIC DUTIES AND IDEALS

Washington Gladden (1836 —), a citizen of Columbus since the year 1882, an influential clergyman highly esteemed throughout the State and the nation as a commanding, intellectual, and moral force, is a clear and convincing writer upon social, political, and economic problems, as well as upon the moral and religious conduct of life. The following is a partial list of his published books: "Applied Christianity," "Burning Questions," "Tools and the Man," "The Cosmopolist City Club," "Social Facts and Forces," "Art and Morality," "How Much is Left of the Old Doctrines?" "Straight Shots at Young Men," "Social Salvation," "Christianity and Socialism," "The New Idolatry," "The Church and Modern Life" and "Recollections."

Charles Franklin Thwing (1853 —), of Cleveland, president of the Western Reserve University, is the author of many illuminating volumes chiefly appertaining to college and university life and administration. We give the titles of several of his principal works: "The Working Church," "Within College Walls," "The College Woman," "The American College in American Life," "The Best Life," "College Training and the Business Man," "A Liberal Education and a

Liberal Faith," "A History of Higher Education in America," "Education in the Far East" and "Universities of the World."

David Swing (1830-94), the "poet-preacher," born in Cincinnati, passed his boyhood on a farm in Clermont County, Ohio, was educated in Miami University, graduating in 1852, and became professor of classics in that institution. He studied theology, was ordained a preacher, and, removing to Chicago in 1866, there gained phenomenal popularity as the pastor of an independent congregation. Professor Swing exercised a potent and salutary influence over thousands of minds. He is the author of "Truths for To-Day," "Motives of Life," and "Club Essays." The "Life of David Swing," by Joseph Forte Newton, was published in 1909.

Frank Wakeley Gunsaulus (1856 —), preacher and professional lecturer, born, bred and educated in Ohio, whose career bears some resemblance to that of Professor Swing, has resided since 1887 in Chicago, where he is pastor of the Central Christian Church and president of Armour Institute of Technology. Dr. Gunsaulus is an eloquent orator and a poet. The list of his published books includes the following titles: "Metamorphosis of a Creed," "Transfiguration of Christ," "The Life of William Ewart Gladstone," "Paths to Power," "Paths to the City of God," "Higher Ministries of Recent English Poetry," and, in verse, "Phidias, and Other Poems," "Loose Leaves of Song" and "Songs of Night and Day."

Charles William Super (1842 —), of Athens, Ohio, formerly president of Ohio University, an educator

and pedagogical writer of distinction, is the author of "A History of the German Language," "Between Heathenism and Christianity," "Wisdom and Will in Education," "A Liberal Education," and "Plutarch on Education."

John Merrill Davis (1846 —), of Rio Grande, Ohio, president of Rio Grande College, has recently published a volume of lucid and inspiring baccalaureate sermons under the title, "Striving for the Masteries."

David Austin Randall (1813-84), one of Ohio's noted preachers, the father of Emilius O. Randall, the historian, is the author of two important books, "The Wonderful Tent of the Mosaic Tabernacle" and "God's Handwriting in Egypt, Syria and the Holy Land," which last named volume had the remarkable sale of a hundred thousand copies.

William Burnet Wright (1838 —), an Ohio man, born in Cincinnati, a distinguished clergyman and lecturer on literary subjects, is well known as the author of "Ancient Cities from the Dawn to the Daylight," "The World to Come," "Master and Men, or the Sermon on the Mount Practised on the Plain," and "Cities of St. Paul, Beacons of the Past Rekindled for the Present."

ESSAY, LITERARY CRITICISM, ETC.

Addison Peale Russell (1826-1912) was born in Clinton County and his career and ideals were shaped almost wholly by Ohio influences and associations. Mr. Howells alludes to him as the author "whose charming books of literary comment have so widely

endeared him to book-lovers; but whose public services to his State are scarcely known outside of it among the readers of 'Library Notes' or of 'A Club of One.'" Mr. Russell was in public life from 1855 to 1868, as legislator, Secretary of State, and Financial Agent for Ohio. During the term of the last named office, he resided in New York City, where in 1867 he published his first book, "Half Tints." For the last forty years or more, he devoted himself entirely to literature, in undisturbed retirement in the quiet town of Wilmington. He led the contented life of a philosopher whose books were his world and whose mind was his kingdom. In powers of assimilation he has been likened to Bayle, who had "the art of writing down his curious quotations with his own subtle ideas." Every library in Ohio should contain his books: "Library Notes," "A Club of One," "In a Club Corner," "Characteristics," "Sub Cœlum" and "Thomas Corwin."

In the literature of expository and critical essay, Mr. Howells has contributed many important volumes, including: "Modern Italian Poets," "Criticism and Fiction," "My Literary Passions," "Literary Friends and Acquaintances" and "Literature and Life." In this connection mention should be made of other Ohio authors who have added notable contributions to purely bellettristic literature. The following list of books and writers is fairly representative of the scholarship, taste and literary tendency fostered by the Buckeye State: "References for Literary Workers" and "Knowledge and Culture," by Reverend Henry Matson (1820-1901), late of Oberlin, Ohio; "The

Development of the English Literature and Language" and "English Literature of the Eighteenth Century," by Alfred Hix Welsh (1850-89); "Tennyson's Debt to Environment," "The Poetry of Robert Browning," and "Studies in Literature," by Professor William G. Ward (1848 —), born in Sandusky, Ohio, now a resident of Boston; "Old Colony Days," "Life of Dante," "Life of Petrarch" and "Prophets of the Nineteenth Century," the last being essays on Carlyle, Ruskin, and Tolstoy, by Mrs. May Alden Ward, born in Cincinnati in 1853.

Harold North Fowler (1859 —), professor since 1893 in the Western Reserve University, is the author of "The History of the Ancient Greek Literature" and "The History of Roman Literature." James Eugene Farmer (1867 —), born in Cleveland, now a teacher in Concord, N. H., is the author of "Essays in French History." Charles Burleigh Galbreath (1858 —), of Columbus, for many years the able and accomplished librarian of the Ohio State Library, a frequent contributor to the "Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly," is the author of a series of appreciative articles on the "Song Writers of Ohio," and of an entertaining biography of Daniel Decatur Emmett. Joseph Salathiel Tunison (1849 —), of Dayton, Ohio, a versatile literateur, formerly on the staff of the New York Tribune, is the author of "Master Vergil," "The Sapphic Stanza," "The Graal Problem," and "Dramatic Traditions of the Dark Ages." William Norman Guthrie (1869 —), who has been described as "a brilliant and incisive lecturer on various aspects of literature, especially on poetry, fiction and the

drama," is the author of "Modern Poet-Prophets: Essays, Critical and Interpretative."

That most stimulating of all provocatives to literary commentary and controversy, the Shakespearean drama, has furnished a theme for more than one Ohio publication. Whatever may be thought of the merits of the Shakespeare-Bacon discussion, the bibliographer notes with some surprise that the first gun in that strange battle was fired by a young woman of Tallmadge, Ohio, in the County of Summit, Miss Delia Salter Bacon (1811-59), whose famous book, "Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare Unfolded," with preface by Nathaniel Hawthorne, was published in London, 1857, it being the author's zealous purpose "to solve the enigma of those mighty dramas," which the audacious critic devoutly admired though she endeavored to prove they could not have been written by "that booby," William Shakespeare. Carlyle, to whom she came with a letter of introduction from Emerson, laughed at her theory, which, nevertheless, has found many advocates.

More important than Miss Bacon's theory or the "Cryptogram" literature to which it gave rise, are the scholarly speculative works of Denton Jaques Snider (1841 —), an author who was born and raised in Mt. Gilead, Ohio, and who now lives in St. Louis. His critical writings on Shakespeare are regarded by so competent a judge as Dr. William T. Harris, and by many European scholars, as of especial value in revealing the ethical significance of the immortal dramas. Dr. Snider, a graduate of Oberlin College and one of the lecturers of the Concord School of Philosophy,

devotes himself exclusively to authorship and to the elucidation of his somewhat transcendental doctrines from the platform. He is a man of profound erudition and of very bold speculative views. Besides his nine volumes of "Commentary on the Literary Bibles," viz., Shakespeare, Goethe, Homer and Dante, he has published five volumes of poems, three volumes on psychology, three on Froebel and the Kindergarten, and several miscellaneous books, including one novel. Among his later publications are: "The Father of History," "Ancient European Philosophy," and a political treatise entitled "The State." Under the general caption, "Psychology: The New Science Universal," his principal works have recently been published in a series of sixteen volumes. In 1894 Oberlin College conferred the degree, Litt. D., upon Professor Snider, "her greatest scholar."

James E. Murdoch, the celebrated actor, whose home was in Warren County, Ohio, wrote "A Short Study of Hamlet," "A Short Study of Macbeth," and other critical studies, and his volume entitled "The Stage," published in 1884, is replete with suggestive comments on the dramatic art. One chapter discusses the topic, "Shakespeare and His Critics."

Henry Hooper, of Hamilton County, Ohio, who has written luminously on the philosophy of Schopenhauer, is also the author of various scholarly articles in dramatic criticism published in "Shakespeariana."

Emerson Venable (1875 —), of Cincinnati, head of the department of English Language and Literature, Walnut Hills High School, editor of "Poets of Ohio,"

is the author of "A Speculation Regarding Shakespeare" (1904), and of a recent critical study entitled "The Hamlet Problem and Its Solution."

BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Among the many Ohio writers who have attained conspicuous success in the province of juvenile literature, a few of the most popular are here named:

Julia P. Ballard (1828-49), is gratefully remembered on account of the pure, sweet stories she wrote for children under the titles, "Gathered Lilies," "The Hole in the Bag," "Little Gold Keys," etc.

Martha Finley (1828-1909), of Chillicothe, Ohio, known to innumerable children under her pseudonym, "Martha Farquharson," as the author of the "Elsie Books" and the "Mildred Books," more than forty volumes, wrote also many Sunday-school books and the popular juveniles, "Casella," "Old-Fashioned Boy," "Twiddledewitt," etc.

Sarah Chauncey Woolsey, "Susan Coolidge" (1845-1905), of Cleveland, whose reputation rests chiefly upon her contributions to the literature intended for the young, is the author of "What Katy Did," "Eye Bright," "A Guernsey Lily," "Cross Patch," "A Round Dozen," "In the High Valley," "Just Sixteen," and many other books.

Lydia Hoyt Farmer (— 1903), of Cleveland, is the author of "Boys' Book of Famous Rulers," "Girls' Book of Famous Queens," "A Story Book of Science," "Belindy's Point of View," and other books for young folks, and of many volumes addressed to the mature

reader, including: "What America Owes to Women" and "A Short History of the French Revolution."

Sarah Knowles Bolton (1841 —), of Cleveland, formerly editor of "The Congregationalist," though most of her writings appeal to the general reader, as is especially the case with her poems and her studies in art and biography, is the author of many instructive juveniles, including: "How Success is Won," "Poor Boys Who became Famous," "Girls Who became Famous," and "Famous American Authors."

FICTION

In the days long ago, when James G. Percival was considered the chief of American poets, and when the old "Knickerbocker Magazine" and the "Port Folio" were arbiters of literary destiny, there dwelt within the borders of Ohio at least two men of national reputation, who essayed to write novels. These pioneers of the imaginative pen were Timothy Flint (1780-1840), and James Hall (1793-1868).

Of Flint's masterpiece, "Francis Berrian, or the Mexican Patriot," 1826, Mrs. Trollope, who was a neighbor to the author, in Cincinnati, says in her "American Manners": "It is excellent; a little wild and romantic, but containing scenes of first rate interest and pathos." Others of Flint's novels are "Arthur Clenning" and "George Mason, the Backwoodsman." One who had read Flint's "Recollections" would expect to find charm in his works of fiction. A reviewer of his "Geography and History of the Mississippi Valley" declared that book "too interesting to be

useful"! Many readers found as good fiction in Flint's delightful pseudo-biography, "The First White Man of the West, or the Life and Exploits of Colonel Daniel Boone." Though somewhat prolix and too much given to moralizing, Timothy Flint is characteristically delightful, and two or three of his books are of such permanent interest and charm of style that they should be reprinted.

Judge James Hall (1793-1868), the author of an elaborate "History of the Indian Tribes," and other noted books in biography and history, wrote several historical romances, modeled somewhat after the style of Cooper, and valuable on account of their fidelity to life and scenery in the early West, particularly in Kentucky. His best works are "Legends of the West," "Harpe's Head," and "Tales of the Border."

"The Western Souvenir," first of the so-called "Annals" issued west of Philadelphia, was published in Cincinnati in 1829. It was "embellished" with six steel engravings, and was made up of stories, sketches and poems, by James Hall, Timothy Flint, Otway Curry and others. Perhaps the most interesting contribution in it is a character sketch of "Mike Fink, the Last of the Boatmen," by Morgan Neville.

A volume of original pieces collectively called "Tales of the Queen City," by Benjamin Drake, brother of Dr. Daniel Drake, was published in Cincinnati in 1839. The merit of this book is that it attempts to delineate local scenes and characters with simplicity. But the "Tales" is not nearly so readable as the author's other ventures, "The Life of Tecumseh" and the "Life of Black Hawk," which are romantic in their essence.

The first woman to gain literary reputation in Ohio was Mrs. Julia L. Dumont (1794-1841), preceptress of Edward Eggleston, the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." Mrs. Dumont wrote pleasing verse and excellent prose. Her stories had vogue in the Ohio Valley and some of them found a publisher in the East. She wrote "The Brothers," "Gertrude Beverly," "Ashton Gray" and "Sketches from Common Paths." Of livelier imagination and brighter touch than Mrs. Dumont, was Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz (1800-54), a popular writer who, for several years, was a resident of Ohio. Some of her numerous novels are of a mildly sensational character, which perhaps accounts for the fact that nearly 100,000 copies of them were sold within three years. She is the author of several tragedies, one of which, "Lamora, or the Western Wild," was written and acted in Cincinnati. Mrs. Francis D. Gage (1808-84), born and bred in Ohio, was a practical writer, of strong common sense and much energy, who, like Mrs. Dumont, Mrs. Hentz, Mrs. Stowe, Alice Cary and other talented women of her day, helped to create a love for literature in the West. Her best story is one entitled "Elsie Magoon." Early in the sixties she published a volume of poems. Mrs. Gage was a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, "The Tenth Muse," who wrote the first book of verse published in New England.

The relations of the Beecher Family to the educational and literary development of Ohio were intimate and vital. From 1832 to 1850, Dr. Lyman Beecher, as president of Lane Seminary and pastor of a prominent church, was a commanding character. He and

his energetic sons and daughters received much from the rapidly developing society by which they were surrounded, to which they gave much in return. Henry Ward Beecher studied theology and learned to preach in Cincinnati; there Catharine Beecher organized and conducted a decidedly radical and progressive school for girls, and wrote some "up-to-date" textbooks. The writing tendency was strong in several members of the brilliant family. The famous novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," though not actually written in Cincinnati, was conceived there. The author tells us in her Autobiography that many of the characters, scenes and incidents, in the story, were suggested by what she had observed in her own house, on Walnut Hills, or witnessed on occasional trips to Kentucky. Mrs. Stowe lived in Cincinnati for eighteen years, the most vigorous and formative portion of her life. She wrote for a Western magazine. She was an active member of the "Semi-Colon Club," of the Queen City, and to that society she dedicated her first book, "The May Flower," 1849. It is reasonable to claim that Ohio was the literary Alma Mater of the author of one of the world's most potent works of fiction.

Alice Cary (1820-71) published her first book of stories, "Clovernook," in 1851, and her first regular novel, "Hagar: A Story of To-day," in 1852, the year in which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" appeared. Others of Alice Cary's novels were "Married, not Mated," "Holywood," and "The Bishop's Son." Of this Ohio writer the Westminster Review declared, "No other American woman has evinced in prose or poetry anything like the genius of Alice Cary."

ALICE CARY

Born near Cincinnati, April 20, 1820; from an early age wrote poems and other productions; removed to New York City in 1852, and during the remainder of her life was successfully engaged in literary work; died in New York, February 12, 1871.

PHEBE CARY

Sister of Alice; born near Cincinnati, September 24, 1824; writer of poetry; removed with her sister to New York, and spent the rest of her career there; died in Newport, Rhode Island, July 31, 1871.



Belonging to the same period as the woman authors just mentioned, are several literary men who wrote or published novels, in Ohio. Thomas H. Shreve (1808-53), a friend and associate of Mr. Gallagher, produced many short stories and one ambitious romance, "Drayton: an American Tale," 1851. Frederick W. Thomas (1811 —), of Cincinnati, wrote "Clinton Bradshaw," "East and West," and "Howard Pinkney," successful novels in their time and of decidedly artistic quality. The same may be said of the two novels which Edmund Flagg (1815 —), composed while a resident of Marietta in 1842-43, viz.: "Carrero; or the Prime Minister," and "Francis of Valois." Wm. W. Fosdick (1825 —), a poet of no mean ability, attempted fiction with some success, producing a romantic novel, "Malmiztic, the Toltec and the Cavaliers of the Cross," a study of Mexican traditions, and said to have furnished the prototype of Wallace's "The Fair God."

The period from about 1846 to 1856 was prolific of sensational stories such as have been denominated, in slang phrase, "yellow-backs," "dime novels," "blood-and-thunder" tales, etc. Two of the most conspicuous and most entertaining spinners of this class of yarn made their appearance in Ohio, in the forties. These were E. C. Judson, "Ned Buntline," (1823-86) and Emerson Bennett.

Judson came to Cincinnati in 1844 and embarked, with L. A. Hine, in the conduct of "The Western Literary Journal and Monthly Magazine," to which he contributed letters and editorials. He was greatly admired by the patrons of flashy literature. Of his

lurid masterpiece, "The Mysteries and Miseries of New York," 100,000 copies sold. "Ned Buntline's" income was said to be \$120,000 a year.

Emerson Bennett (1822-1905), came to Cincinnati when he was only twenty-two years old, and in that city, between the years 1846 and 1850, wrote and published an incredible number of lively romances, which were eagerly sought and greedily read by the multitude. A sketch of Bennett, printed in a biographical handbook, says, "He began writing poetry and prose at 18; has since followed literature and written more than fifty novels and serials, and some hundreds of short stories." At the very beginning of his career he caught the knack of constructing the "best sellers," and made money for himself and his publishers. His most popular books were "The Prairie Flower" and "Leni-Leoti," each of which had a sale of 100,000.

Hundreds of elderly men and women in the Ohio Valley will confess, with a smile and a sigh, that in their school days they concealed in pocket or desk "The Bandits of the Osage," or "Mike Fink," or "Kate Clarendon," or "The League of the Miami," or "The Forest Rose." After all is said, these exciting romances were innocent enough, the hero always triumphant, the heroine an angel. The sharp crack of a rifle rang out and the villain fell with a thud.

In a way, "Ned Buntline" and Emerson Bennett were masters of their craft. They had a host of imitators. George Lippard's "New York: Its Upper Ten and Lower Million," though not written in the West, was published in Cincinnati in 1854. So also was "The Trapper's Bride," by the English author,

C. M. Murray. In the same city, in 1855, was issued a novel entitled "The Mock Marriage, or the Libertine's Victim; being a Faithful Delineation of the Mysteries and Miseries of the Queen City," by H. M. Rulison.

Other novels of the period were "Mrs. Ben Darby; or the Weal and Woe of Social Life," 1853, by Maria Collins; "Life's Lesson, a Novel," 1855, by Martha Thomas; "The Old Corner Cupboard," 1856, Susan B. Jewett; "Emma Bartlett; or Prejudice and Fanaticism," 1856; "Zoe; or the Quadroon's Triumph," 1856, Mrs. A. D. Livermore; "Mabel; or Heart Histories," 1859, Rosetta Rice—all which are Ohio books.

During the period of the Civil War comparatively few novels were written in the United States, though the events of that stirring time educated authors and supplied material for whole libraries of history, fiction and poetry. In fact the war did much to elevate and nationalize American literature. The old distinctions between eastern literature and western were no longer much regarded. Even the southern writers ceased to be sectional. Secession ended in concession. Provincialism in all sections of the country began to give way to a higher and broader and more tolerant culture, and books of high literary merit came from the South and from the West, to compete with the best from Massachusetts or New York. Tennessee was represented by Miss Murfree, Kentucky by James Lane Allen, Indiana by Riley, and Ohio by Mrs. Catherwood; writers who were in their early teens when the war began and who were among the first of a rapidly increasing number of painstaking writers developed

by the influences of a modern régime. The same influences, of course, modified the ideas and methods of the earlier generation of writers, to which belong Wallace and Howells and Tourgee and many more. A few names may here be chronicled of Ohio authors born before 1850.

Albert Gallatin Riddle (1816-1902), whose career as lawyer and legislator furnishes a brilliant page in Ohio's history, found time, after he had reached middle life, to record, in a series of clever novels, much that he observed of men and events in northern Ohio, in the days of his youth. He tells the reader in the preface to one of his books that in his stories "an effort is made to preserve something of the freshness, gather up a few of the names, some of the incidents, catch the spirit and flavor of the life which has passed, leaving only its memory in the cherishing hearts of the contemporaries of the author." In the author of "Bart Ridgely," "The Portrait," "House of Ross," and "Anselm's Cave," Cuyahoga County and the Western Reserve in general have a faithful delineator of scenes and characters. His style is simple, vigorous and picturesque; his story is true to fact and is free from sensationalism. Mr. Riddle was a man of solid attainments and sound judgment. His historical romances supplement his more serious works: "Life and Character of Garfield," "Life of Benjamin F. Wade" and "Recollections of War Times."

William Dean Howells (1837 —), novelist, poet and critic, was born at Martin's Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio, where his early childhood was passed. Along with his father's family he removed to Hamilton, and there spent his boyhood in the manner he has so delight-

fully recounted in the familiar pages of "A Boy's Town." We are told that he "had not a great deal to do with schools after his docile childhood"; but that having been taken into his father's printing-office he "completed his education there." While yet in his minority he began his career as a writer at Columbus, Ohio. In one of his reminiscential volumes, with characteristic genial frankness and exquisite satiric humor he tells the reader: "If there was any one in the world who had his being more wholly in literature than I had in 1860, I am sure I should not have known where to find him, and I doubt if he could have been found nearer the centers of literary activity than I then was, or among those more purely devoted to literature than myself. I had been three years a writer of news paragraphs, book notices, and political leaders on a daily paper in an inland city, and I do not know that my life differed outwardly from that of any other young journalist, who had begun as I had in a country printing-office, and might be supposed to be looking forward to advancement in his profession or in public affairs. But inwardly it was altogether different with me. Inwardly I was a poet, with no wish to be anything else, unless in a moment of careless affluence I might so far forget myself as to be a novelist." An appreciative world of grateful readers has long since bestowed its enduring laurel upon the master whose literary apprenticeship is so felicitously described in the passage just quoted. The name of W. D. Howells appears on the title page of some seventy different volumes, embracing biography, history, travel, description, sociology, fiction, drama, poetry and criticism;

and with such clear intelligence, acute discrimination, liberality of view, judicial fairness, and with such consummate power and grace of style, has this well-beloved author acquitted himself in every literary field which he has entered, that by common consent he has been accorded the primacy among living American writers. As a novelist he holds the foremost rank, being unquestionably, as Edmund Clarence Stedman has said in his "American Anthology," "the founder of the latter-day natural school of American fiction, in which truth to every-day life is given precedence, while rhetoric, forced situations and the arts of the melodramatist are sedulously avoided." Not less rare and admirable than the creative imagination which invents the characters and scenes that live and move on the realistic pages of such a novel as "The Rise of Silas Lapham" or "The Quality of Mercy," is the kindred and correlative faculty of insight and subtle penetration which furnishes the just and generous critic with criterions by which unerring analyses are made of literature and of life, and this faculty, this profound insight, Mr. Howells assuredly possesses, together with the beauty and sincerity of expression which give to all his work a charm of inimitable art. Mr. Howells is the author of: "Poems of Two Friends" (with Mr. Piatt), "Life of Abraham Lincoln," "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," "Suburban Sketches," "No Love Lost," "Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," "A Foregone Conclusion," "Out of the Question," "Life of Rutherford B. Hayes," "A Counterfeit Presentment," "The Lady of Aroostook," "The Undiscovered Country," "A Fearful Responsibility and Other Tales,"

"Dr. Breen's Practice," "A Modern Instance," "A Woman's Reason," "Three Villages," "The Rise of Silas Lapham," "Tuscan Cities," "A Little Girl Among the Old Masters," "The Minister's Charge," "Indian Summer," "Modern Italian Poets," "April Hopes," "Annie Kilburn," "A Hazard of New Fortunes," "The Sleeping Car and Other Farces," "The Mouse Trap and Other Farces," "The Shadow of a Dream," "An Imperative Duty," "A Boy's Town," "The Albany Depot," "Criticism and Fiction," "The Quality of Mercy," "The Letter of Introduction," "A Little Swiss Sojourn," "Christmas Every Day," "The Unexpected Guests," "The World of Chance," "The Coast of Bohemia," "A Traveler from Altruria," "My Literary Passions," "The Day of Their Wedding," "A Parting and a Meeting," "Impressions and Experiences," "Stops of Various Quills," "The Landlord of the Lion's Head," "An Open-Eyed Conspiracy," "Stories of Ohio," "The Story of a Play," "Ragged Lady," "Their Silver Wedding Journey," "Literary Friends and Acquaintance," "A Pair of Patient Lovers," "Heroines of Fiction," "The Kentons," "The Son of Royal Lambrith," "Literature and Life," "The Flight of Tony Baker," "Questionable Shapes," "Miss Bellard's Inspiration," "London Films," "Certain Delightful English Towns," "Between the Dark and the Daylight," "Through the Eye of the Needle," "Fennel and Rue," "The Mother and the Father," "Some English Cities," "My Mark Twain," and "Imaginary Interviews."

Albion Winegar Tourgee (1838-1905), born at Williamsfield, Ohio, United States Consul at Bordeaux,

France, 1897-1903, and to Halifax, N. S., 1903-05, published numerous novels relating to political affairs in the South and other works of a more general scope. He is the author of "Figs and Thistles," "A Fool's Errand," "Bricks Without Straw," "Hot Plowshares," "An Appeal to Cæsar," "Button's Inn," "Letters to a King," "Black Ice," "Pactolus Prime," "Out of the Sunset Sea," "An Outing with the Queen of Hearts," and "The Man Who Outlived Himself."

Ambrose Bierce (1842 —), critic and journalist, one of the many men of Ohio birth who have achieved distinction abroad, has spent much of his life in California, and some years in London. A writer in "Vanity Fair" expresses the following opinion: "Mr. Ambrose Bierce is in the front rank of American critics, if indeed he does not head them all. English critics have something to learn from him. * * * Satirist, poet, soldier, literary artist—in a dozen phases Bierce appeals to the discriminating reader." Among the best known books by this versatile author are those entitled: "Cobwebs from an Empty Skull," "The Monk and the Hangman's Daughter," "Black Beetles in Amber," "Can Such Things Be?" "In the Midst of Life," and "The Shadow on the Dial and Other Essays." The collected works of Ambrose Bierce, in ten volumes, have recently been published.

Mary Hartwell Catherwood (1847-1902), who was born at Luray, Licking County, Ohio, and whose literary work is of a high order, entitling her to a permanent place among American novelists, was an indefatigable student of the history of the French settlements in Canada and the United States, an admirable delineator

of character and a literary artist of delicate taste and lively fancy. Her writings include: "Craque-o'-Doom," "Old Caravan Days," "The Secret of Roseladies," "The Days of Jeanne d' Arc," "The Romance of Dollard," "The Bells of Ste. Anne," "The Story of Tonty," "The Lady of Fort St. John," "Old Kaskaskia," "The White Islander," "The Chase of St. Castin and Other Tales," "Spanish Peggy," and "Lazarre."

John Uri Lloyd (1849 —), of Cincinnati, whose name has long been familiar to the scientific world, which is indebted to his pen for important works in chemistry and pharmacy, including "Drugs and Medicines of North America," "Elixirs," etc., is also known to a wide circle of readers of fiction. He possesses a bold and fertile fancy, and a very accurate eye for nature and for types of character, as may be discerned by the perusal of his unique realistic novels of northern Kentucky, "Stringtown on the Pike," "Warwick of the Knobs," "Red Head," "Scroggins," and of his fascinating pseudo-scientific romance of the subterranean world, entitled "Etidorhpa; or, The End of the Earth."

Charles Frederick Goss (1852 —), of Cincinnati, Presbyterian clergyman, eloquent champion of civic reforms and practical exponent of the ideal religious conduct of life, author of "The Optimist," "The Philoplist," "Hits and Misses," "Just a Minute" and "Husband, Wife and Home," is perhaps most widely known as the writer of several novels and stories with an ethical purpose, including "The Redemption of David Corson," "The Loom of Life," "Little Saint

Sunshine," and "That Other Hand upon the Helm." Mr. Goss is the author of a recently published History of Cincinnati.

John Bennett (1865 —), born and educated in Chilli-cothe, an accomplished and a graceful poet as well as a writer of fiction, won an immediate reputation on the merit of his first book, "Master Skylark," which met with a cordial welcome at home and abroad, and which has been translated into both Dutch and German. Since the publication of "Master Skylark," in 1897, Mr. Bennett has produced two other delightful stories, "Barnaby Lee" and "The Treasure of Peyre Gaillard," the latter a romance of the Santee Swamps.

Nathaniel Stephenson (1867 —), born in Cincinnati, formerly literary editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, has been, since 1902, professor of history in the College of Charleston (S. C.). A skilled and versatile writer on historical and literary themes, Mr. Stephenson is an occasional contributor to critical magazines and is the author of three entertaining novels: "They That Took the Sword," "The Beautiful Mrs. Moulton" and "Eleanor Dayton."

Mary Stanbery Watts (1868 —), of Cincinnati, born in Delaware County, Ohio, began her literary career by writing short stories which appeared mostly in "McClure's Magazine" from 1906 to 1909, within which period she wrote a number of criticisms and critical essays for the New York Times. Her first book, "The Tenants," was issued in 1908 and since that date two other novels from her pen have been published, "Nathan Burke" and "The Legacy," both of which have received a cordial welcome from the reading

public and from the press. In a review of "Nathan Burke," a discriminating critic writes: "It is life itself that the author gives us, rather than the artificial arrangements of life found in most novels: her people are real people rather the studies of virtue and villainy that we usually get and that are so much easier to make."

Burton Egbert Stevenson (1872 —), of Chillicothe, formerly city editor of the Chillicothe Daily News and later of the Daily Advertiser, librarian of the Public Library of Chillicothe, one of the most accomplished and successful of the literary men of Ohio, editor of "Days and Deeds," "Poems of American History," "An Anthology of English Poetry," etc., is the author of many entertaining novels, including: "At Odds with the Regent: A Story of the Cellamare Conspiracy," "A Soldier of Virginia: A Story of Colonel Washington and Braddock's Defeat," "The Heritage," "Tommy Remington's Battle," "The Holladay Case," "Cadets of Gascony, Two Stories of Old France," "The Marathon Mystery," "The Young Section Hand," "The Girl with the Blue Sailor," "Affairs of State," "The Young Train-Dispatcher," "That Affair at Elizabeth," "The Quest for the Rose of Sharon," "The Young Train-Master," and "Tavernay."

James Ball Naylor (1860 —), of Pennsville, Ohio, physician, is the author of "Ralph Marlowe," a lively and interesting character study, the scene of which is laid in an oil village on the Muskingum, and also of the novels entitled, respectively, "The Sign of the Prophet," "In the Days of St. Clair," and "Under Mad Anthony's Banner," all dealing with stirring events in early Ohio history. Dr. Naylor has published also

"The Cabin in the Big Woods," "The Kentuckians," "Old Home Week," "The Witch-Crow and Barney Bylow," "The Scalawag," "Little Green Goblin," and, in verse, "Current Coins," "Goldenrod and Thistle-down" and "Songs from the Heart of Things."

Thomas Chalmers Harbaugh (1849 —), of Casstown, Ohio, is the author of "The White Squadron," "Janet Sinclair," "Stories of Ohio," "The Divining-Rod," "Member from Miami," "Alice of Maryland," "Deuce of Diamonds," "The Third Woman," "Tory Plot," "In Buff and Blue," etc., and, in verse, "Maple Leaves" and "Lyrics of the Gray."

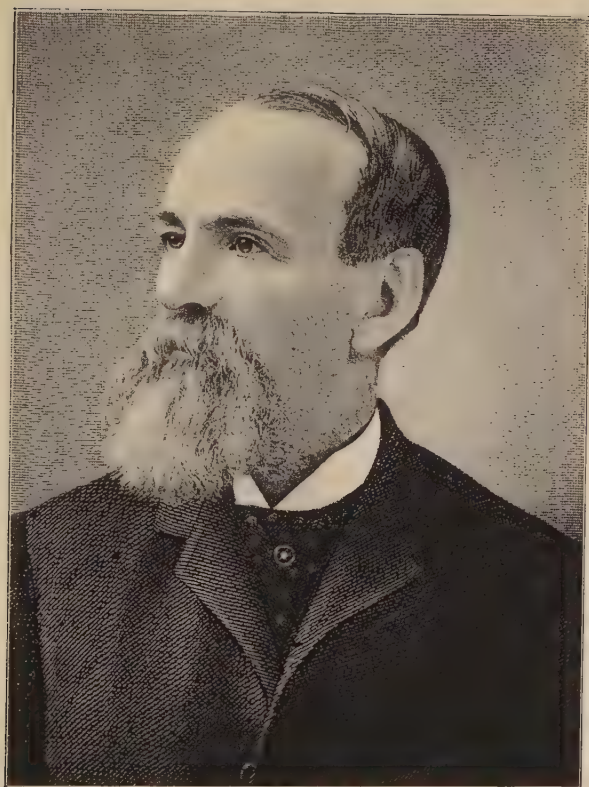
Nathan Gallizier (1866 —), of Cincinnati, whose first publication, "Ignis Fatuus—A Dream of the Rococo" (in German), appeared in 1900, is the author of a trilogy of romances which deal in a brilliant and dramatic style with characters and episodes of Italian history, under the titles: "Castel del Monte," "The Sorceress of Rome," and "The Court of Lucifer."

Thomas Emmet Moore (1861 —), of Wellston, Ohio, born at Piketon, Pike County, editor and poet, is the author of two very entertaining historical romances, "My Lord Farquhar," treating of the Turko-Armenian strife of 1894-95, and "The Haunted King," a story of David and Saul, in which the author contrasts "the moral darkness of the ever-decadent Paganism with the Light which was and is and ever shall be the unfailing hope and guide of humanity."

Howard Anderson Millet Henderson (1836 —), of Cincinnati, an eloquent Methodist preacher, Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. A., 1864, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Kentucky, 1871-79, chaplain First

SAMUEL SULLIVAN COX

Born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 30, 1824; graduated from Brown University, 1846; admitted to the bar and located in Columbus, where he edited the *Ohio Statesman*; Secretary of Legation in Peru, 1855-56; member of Congress from the Columbus district, 1857-65; removed to New York, where in 1868 he was elected to Congress; continued in that body until his death, except for one year (1885-86), when he was Minister to Turkey; an able and useful public servant and an author of various works of interest and charm; died in New York City, September 10, 1889.



Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American War, and member of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, is the author of a religious novel, "Diomedes the Centurion," the design of which is "to give the average reader a panoramic view of the planting period of the Christian Era." Among other books by Dr. Henderson we may name "Wealth and Workmen," "Ethics of the Pulpit," "Pew and Parish," "Autumn Leaves," and "My Black Mammy."

It is logical that the State which put forward the first Abolitionist candidate for the presidency of the Republic, established the first university for negroes, harbored the chief managers of the "Underground Railroad," and inspired Mrs. Stowe to write "Uncle Tom's Cabin," should be one of the states readiest to encourage literary endeavor on the part of men of African descent.

Charles Waddell Chesnutt (1858 —), of Cleveland, ranks well among American writers of fiction. His novels are published by one of the foremost houses of Boston, and have won merited commendation from exacting critics. They deal largely with the negro question, and are characterized by sincerity, pathos and genuine dramatic power. Mr. Chesnutt is the author of "The Conjure Woman," "The Wife of His Youth and Other Stories," "Life of Frederick Douglass," "The House behind the Cedars," "The Marrow of Tradition," and "The Colonel's Dream."

Paul Laurence Dunbar (1872-1906) was born in Dayton, Ohio, where he received a common school education. He early manifested decided literary talent and soon became a writer for journals in Dayton and

in New York City. Through the influence of Robert G. Ingersoll he was appointed to a clerkship in the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C., where he spent a few years. His first novel, entitled "The Uncalled," is reminiscent of his own experiences. It was followed by "Folks from Dixie" (a volume of short stories), "The Love of Landry," "The Strength of Gideon," "The Fanatics," and "The Sport of the Gods." Of these creations of realistic fiction, the last three are remarkable for strength and fidelity in their delineation of human life and its struggles.

General Hugh Boyle Ewing (1826-1905), of Lancaster, Ohio, late U. S. Minister to the Hague, is the author of two entertaining novels, "A Castle in the Air" and "The Black List."

General John Beatty (1828 —), of Columbus, is well known as the author of those patriotic volumes, "The Citizen Soldier" and "Belle O'Becket's Lane," and of the prehistorical novel entitled "The Acolhuans."

Charles Humphrey Roberts (1847 —), born near Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, has published an interesting historical study, "Down the O-h-i-o, a Novel of Quaker Life," in which the operation of the "Underground Railroad" is vividly pictured.

Mary Aplin Sprague (1849 —), of Newark, Ohio, demonstrated her ability to create a bright, piquant, epigrammatic, and witty book when she produced the lively novel entitled "An Earnest Trifler."

John Brown Jewett, of Newtown, Ohio, a poet and recluse, is the author of "Tales of the Miami Country." Mr. Jewett is one of Ohio's most charming writers,

albeit his work is but little known. In his exquisite sketch, "Fiddler's Green," and in other simple and beautiful compositions, he reveals himself a man of true literary instincts, who possesses the seeing eye and understanding heart.

Margaret Holmes Bates (1844 —), a native of Fremont, Ohio, has contributed to our imaginative literature those pleasing novels: "Jasper Fairfax," "The Prince of the Ring," "Shylock's Daughter," and "The Chamber over the Gate."

George Henry Picard (1850 —), born at Berea, Ohio, has won distinction as the author of the popular novels: "A Matter of Taste," "A Mission Flower," "Old Boniface," "Madam Noël," and "The Bishop's Niece."

John Randolph Spears (1850 —), an Ohioan whose superior work has been commended in England and France as well as at home, and whose naval histories are among the best of their class, is the author of "The Port of Missing Ships, and Other Tales of the Sea."

Claude Hazelton Wetmore (1862 —), born at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, traveler, journalist, and author of "Beyond a Hand-Clasp," "The Battle against Bribery," etc., won reputation from the signal success of his first novel, "The Sweepers of the Sea."

Julius Chambers (1859 —), born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, a distinguished journalist, lecturer and writer, is the well-known author of "A Mad World," "On a Margin," "Lovers Four and Maidens Five," "The Rascal Club," etc., and of numerous short stories and acting plays.

Paul Kester (1869 —), born at Delaware, Ohio, who has attained celebrity as a dramatist, several of his highly successful plays having been produced by such distinguished actors as Sothorn, Marlowe, Fiske, Modjeska, and Salvini, is the author of "Tales of the Real Gipsy."

Frederick Burr Oppen (1857 —), born in Madison, Lake County, Ohio, the popular artist and comic illustrator, who, though not a writer of literary fiction, tells many a graphic story with his pencil, has published for the amusement of everybody "Folks in Funnyville," "Happy Hooligan," "Alphonse and Gaston" and other pictorial books of extravagant humor.

We may add to the catalogue of Ohio fiction the following miscellaneous list: "Wall Street and the Woods," by William J. Flagg; "The Lost Model" and "Wash Bolter," by Henry Hooper; "The Shoemaker's Family" and "The Convert," by Isaac M. Wise; "The Log of Commodore Rollingpin" and "Thomas Rutherton," by John H. Carter; "Mrs. Armitage's Ward," by Judge D. Thew Wright; "The Secret of the Andes," by Frederick Hassaurek; "Her Ladyship," by Dr. Thomas C. Minor; "A Buddhist Lover," by Mrs. Robert Hosea; "Silas Jackson's Wrongs" and "The Marquis and the Moon," by Nicholas Longworth; "Vawder's Understudy" and "The Three Richard Whalens," by James Knapp Reeve; "The Freeburgers," by Denton J. Snider; "Charles Kill-Buck, an Indian Story of the Border Wars of the American Revolution," by Francis C. Huebner; "Iturbide, a Soldier of Mexico," by Dr. John Lewin McLeish; "Ezra Caine," "The Romance

of a Rogue," "The Hills of Freedom," and "The Black Sheep," by Joseph William Sharts; "A Buckeye Baron," by William Alpha Paxon; "The Quaker Scout," by Nicholas Patterson Runyan; "The Young Idea," by Parker Fillmore; "The Coward of Thermopylæ," by Mrs. Catherine (Parks) Sneadeker, and "The Rose Croix," by Dr. D. Tod Gilliam.

HUMOROUS WRITERS

William Tappan Thompson (1812-82), a native of Ohio, who went to Georgia and became a journalist, was renowned in his day and generation for the rough and extravagant portraitures and caricatures which he made of southern types, and which were published under the titles "Major Jones's Courtship," "Major Jones's Sketches of Travel," "Characters of Pineville," etc. He also wrote a droll farce, "The Live Indian," which furnished John E. Owens, the comedian, with one of his laughable rôles.

Samuel Sullivan Cox, "Sunset Cox" (1824-89), of Zanesville, journalist, orator, statesman, diplomatist, one of the most brilliant and accomplished of Ohio's honored sons, added to his distinction as a political and descriptive writer the reputation of a man of rare wit and humor. All his writings and speeches abound in keen passages, and in one elaborate volume entitled, "Why We Laugh," he discusses the philosophy of humor. Like "Tom" Corwin, Mr. Cox had a genius for the wisdom of the ludicrous.

David Ross Locke (1833-88), author of "Divers Views, Opinions, and Prophecies of Yours Trooly,

Petroleum V. Nasby," whose keen, satirical letters purporting to be written by a secessionist of "Confederate Cross Roads, Kentucky," delighted President Lincoln and were accounted by Secretary Chase as of powerful effect in helping to save the Union, was certainly a humorist of extraordinary endowment—a genius in his particular sphere. He laughed his enemies to scorn and "drew out Leviathan with an hook" of sharpest wit. Mr. Locke was a native of the State of New York, but the greater portion of his life was spent in Ohio, chiefly in Toledo. He published one novel, "A Paper City."

The inimitable Artemus Ward (1834-67) came to Ohio about the year 1850, and though his sojourn in the State was not long, he wrote, while living on the Western Reserve, a number of his brightest and drollest papers.

POETRY

In the year 1824 the editor of the Cincinnati "Literary Gazette" printed in his Notes to Contributors the following apologetic excuse for declining a poetical "effusion" from a Kentucky correspondent: "Poetry is in so flourishing a state on our side of the river that the limits allotted to this department are preoccupied." Timothy Flint, in the "Western Magazine and Review" for May, 1827, wrote, "We are a scribbling and forth putting people. Little as they have dreamed of the fact in the Atlantic country, we have our thousand orators and poets. * * * We believe that amid the freshness of our unspoiled nature, beneath the shade of the huge sycamores of the Miami, or cooling the



forehead in the breeze of the beautiful Ohio, and under the canopy of our Italian sky, other circumstances being equal, a man might write as well as in the dens of a dark city." A volume of "Selections from the Poetical Literature of the West," compiled by W. D. Gallagher, was published in Cincinnati in 1841. It contains 210 pieces, and represents 38 writers, most of whom resided in Ohio. Coggeshall's well-known "Poets and Poetry of the Ohio Valley," a volume of 680 pp., issued in 1860, gives sketches of 152 writers, with selections from their best verse. Twenty-nine of the authors represented in this book belong to Ohio. The admirable volume, "American Poetry and Art," edited by J. J. Piatt and published in Cincinnati in 1882, presents, with discriminating judgment, many of the choicest poems written in the Buckeye State.

In the volume, "Poets of Ohio" (1909), a critical anthology with biographical sketches and notes, Mr. Emerson Venable distinguishes the poetical work of thirty-four representative writers.

There is no need to record here the long list of books of Ohio verse which now exist only in old catalogues or in rare collections. Enough to say that not a few of these possess considerable merit, and they were sought after, scrap-booked and admired in their little day. It has been the good fortune of a number of the early writers to hold a more secure place in the public memory by virtue of the anthologies in which their poems are kept alive, perhaps under the title of "old favorites."

By far the most eminent of the early poets of the Ohio Valley was the bard who sang of the "Days when

We were Pioneers," and of the "Green Forest Land," the "Golden Wedding on Rolling Fork," the solitude of "Miami Woods," and the song of the "Brown Thrush" and "The Cardinal Bird." We refer to the good poet, William D. Gallagher, a truly inspired singer, gifted with the "love of love, the scorn of scorn," and with a Wordsworthian discernment of the beauty and significance of nature. As an artist he deserves a fuller appreciation than he has yet received, for he possesses unusual skill in melody, and a command of blank verse seldom attained in American literature. There are passages in his carefully wrought pastoral which, for dignity, noble simplicity and genuine reverence for spiritual beauty, compare with the masterful work of the so-called Lake School of poets. It is to be regretted that some of his most characteristic poems are out of print, but fortunately a few copies of his "Miami Woods and Other Poems" are preserved in libraries.

The now almost forgotten name of Otway Curry (1804-55) was familiar to the eye and ear of all who, in the West of fifty years ago, cared about poetry. The school-readers gave wide circulation to Curry's poems: "The Going Forth of God," "The Eternal River," "Kingdom Come," and "The Lost Pleiad." James H. Perkins was likewise esteemed and quoted. There are scores of persons living in Ohio who can recite lines from that once hackneyed "declamation," "O Were You Ne'er a School-boy?" or "The Young Soldier." Charles A. Jones (1815-51) is remembered by his oft reprinted "Tecumseh,"

"Stop, Stranger! there Tecumseh lies";

and by his faithfully descriptive pieces, "The Pioneers," "The Old Mound" and "Lines to the Ohio River." F. W. Thomas still holds a place in our books of "Selections," by virtue of his fidelity to truth and nature in some meritorious stanzas of his descriptive poem, "The Emigrant," and because of the sentiment and melody of the song, "'Tis Said that Absence Conquers Love." W. W. Fosdick, on whom his contemporaries and patrons, M. D. Conway, W. H. Lytle and others, bestowed the title, "Laureate of the Queen City," wrote an ambitious volume, "Ariel, and Other Poems," the more labored contents of which have passed into oblivion, while a few of its simple, unpretentious, but genuine poems, faithfully reporting visible and vital fact, continue to exert a charm and win a due meed of praise. Of these cherished few none are better than the lyrics, "The Maize" and "The Pawpaw." Daniel Decatur Emmett (1815-1904), author of "Dixie," and Benjamin Russell Hanby (1833-67), author of "Darling Nelly Gray," were both Ohio men who won distinction as writers of popular music and song. William James Sperry (1828-56), is remembered as the author of the melodious lyric "A Lament for the Ancient People." Byron Foresythe Willson (1837-67), whose poetical work Mr. J. J. Piatt reviews at great length in the "Hesperian Tree" for 1903, was undoubtedly a poet of rare gifts. One of his poems, "The Old Sergeant," had great popularity soon after its publication in the time of the Civil War. Willson is characterized by Mr. Stedman as "A strongly imaginative balladist, whose death was a loss to poetry."

The departed singers whose work has scarcely more than been glanced at in the above paragraph, though not stars of first magnitude, have at least "fixed their glimmers." In their constellation belong three other lights, which whether from accident or because of their intrinsic superiority, have attracted more attention than their contemporaries. These are Thomas Buchanan Read (1822-72), William Haines Lytle (1826-63), and Alice Cary (1820-70).

Thomas Buchanan Read used to say he had four principal homes, Philadelphia, Boston, Florence and Cincinnati. He had many friends in Ohio, to whom he acknowledged his indebtedness for patronage in art and letters. During his sojourn in the Queen City, he was constantly busy at the easel or the desk, and in that city he painted some of his finest pictures and composed some of his best poems. The house in which he lived, on Seventh Street, and in which he wrote the poem "Sheridan's Ride," is marked with a bronze tablet, commemorating that fact.

Gen. W. H. Lytle, though not a "one poem poet," gained his secure place in literature through the merit of his masterpiece, the lyric "Antony and Cleopatra," a stroke of genius and true inspiration, a passionate glorification of love and war, of the "Great Triumvir" and the "Star-eyed Egyptian"—and the author rose to renown. Like Kinney's "Rain on the Roof," and O'Hara's "The Bivouac of the Dead," the "Antony and Cleopatra" appears to be "booked for immortality." In the small volume of Lytle's Poems collected by the writer of this sketch and published in 1894, readers will find a number of pieces well

worthy to be preserved with the "Antony and Cleopatra." Specially excellent are the lyrics: "Popocatepetl," "Macdonald's Drummer," "Jaqueline," "The Volunteers," "Farewell" and "Sweet May Moon."

More than forty years have elapsed since Alice Cary died; more than seventy since she gathered her first laurels as a poet. At the very beginning of her literary career she was received with applause, and from year to year her reputation steadily advanced. It is to be doubted if any other American woman has ever, through the accomplishment of verse, attained so much celebrity as did this country girl of Clovernook. Even to-day, she has numerous readers and admirers, not only in Ohio, but in all parts of the United States. She was one of the poets "sown by nature;" she was sensitive to all beauty and truth; she had broad sympathies; she had the "vision and the faculty divine." Readers loved her personality and felt instinctively that she understood their feelings, and that she wrote of what she really knew, from direct observation and experience.

Phoebe Cary (1824-71) was also a genuine poet. "Her reputation," as a recent critic justly remarks, "has been somewhat obscured by the greater lustre of her sister's fame. Though the amount of her work is relatively small, Phoebe was possessed of natural gifts scarcely inferior to those of Alice, nor was her artistic instinct less refined than that of her sister." The two women exerted and still exert a sweet, pure and stimulating influence, especially upon the young in the public schools and upon senti-

mental readers who care more for melodious common sense than for the subtleties and refinement of poetic art, however masterfully employed.

William Penn Brannan (1825-66), of Cincinnati, poet and artist, a man of unusual talent, wit, and refinement, published a volume of meritorious verse entitled "Vagaries of Vandyke Brown." His autobiographic poem, "Saint Mary's Hospital," contains passages of lofty meditation and genuine lyric charm.

Helen Louisa Bostwick Bird (1826-1907), a writer of marked power and originality, whose literary work was nearly all done in Ohio, deserves to occupy a place of distinction among the women poets of America. The rare qualities of her poetic genius are fully recognized by the editor of "Poets of Ohio," who devotes ten pages to a sketch of her life and selections from her verse. Some of the most felicitous of Mrs. Bird's exceptionally delicate and beautiful lyrics are found in a volume entitled "Four O'Clocks," published in 1888.

Florus Beardsley Plimpton (1830-86), journalist and poet, was born at Elmyra, Portage County, Ohio. For more than a quarter of a century he was a citizen of Cincinnati, engaged in newspaper editorship in association with Murat Halstead. The form and quality of his carefully finished work are such as to insure him a long lease of more than local fame. Appreciated and applauded while living, by Holmes, Whittier, Howells, and others prominent in letters, his memory is cherished with admiration and praise by many readers who are familiar with his verse. One of the pieces which made his name popular is the vigorous



ballad, "Lewis Wetzel." Others of Plimpton's poems which, on account of their substantial contents and their charm of diction, have become favorites, are those entitled, "The Reformer," "The Poor Man's Thanksgiving," "In Remembrance," and especially "Summer Days," the last beginning with the stanza:

"In summer when the days were long,
We walked together in the wood;
Our heart was light, our step was strong;
Sweet flutterings were in our blood;
In summer when the days were long."

Coates Kinney (1826-1904), journalist, statesman, orator, was, above all, a poet of that noble order the dignity and grandeur of whose mission is eulogized in the lofty quatrain:

"His work it is that lifts the human life;
While others lead by law's and battle's might
He rises into calm above the strife
And sets new guiding-stars along the night."

Nature endowed his large brain richly with the power of thought and the faculty of song. Though he devoted many years of his life to practical affairs—as lawyer, editor, military officer, state senator—he never neglected the higher "business of his dreams." In his youth he gave to the world the spontaneous music of "Rain on the Roof," a poem which has maintained its popularity for more than sixty years, and which, in its revised form, will no doubt continue a favorite with all who have the gift of nice appreciation. Representative of his later work, and of special interest to the student of Ohio literature, is the "Ohio Centennial Ode" (1888), a forceful production giving eloquent expression to what is best and noblest in Ohio history, tradition, and ideals, and worthy to

be classed with Lowell's "Commemoration Ode." Of the author's poetry in general, Julian Hawthorne wrote: "It expands the brain and touches the heart. * * * What he has done will last"; while William Dean Howells, recognizing in Coates Kinney "a truly great poet, subtle and profound," accords him a place among "the few who think in the electrical flushes known only to the passions of most men," a poet whose verse "brings to the reader the thrill imparted by mastery in an art which has of late seemed declining into clever artistry." It is impossible, in a brief sketch, to give an adequate idea of the scope and quality of Kinney's genius. The strength of his imagination, his profound insight into the heart of man and of nature, his vigorous intellectual grasp and subtle analytic acumen, his daring fancy, and his facile command of rhythm and rhyme, are revealed in the two volumes, "Lyrics of the Ideal and Real," 1887, and "Mists of Fire, a Trilogy; and Some Eclogs," 1899, which contain a great variety of poems dealing with themes philosophical, religious, patriotic, social, and purely aesthetic. When at his best Kinney wrote with a vividness, originality and beauty which give a surprise and delight such as none but poets of first rate genius can awaken. Concerning the author's masterpiece, an elaborate production in three parts entitled, respectively, "Kapnisma, "Pessim and Optim," and "A Keen Swift Spirit," the editor of "Poets of Ohio" writes: "'Mists of Fire' has for its theme the immortal soul of man, its origin, vicissitudes, exaltations, despairs, and conjectured destiny. In this great work, the ripe fruition of the poet's genius,

the whole gamut and diapason of intellectual life is sounded. Thought surcharges every sentence. The thought is usually calm, logical, guided by scientific safeguards; but now and again imagination kindles the philosophic facts, and the glowing pile mounts to the sky, a daring chariot of fire. The prevailing mood of the poem is solemn, devout, religious, rising at times to the high seriousness of oracular utterance. Unique in design and in poetic method, 'Mists of Fire' is, in fact, the autobiography of a poetic nature, the thought and feeling of a profound and speculative soul, who, like Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Browning, seeks to embody in adventurous song a new gospel of freedom and of faith, which shall reconcile the postulates of science with the intuitions of religion."

John James Piatt (1835 —), has long occupied a secure and deservedly conspicuous position as one of Ohio's indefatigable promoters of *belles lettres*. He is one of those "planters of celestial plants," who have never lost faith in high ideals nor in the divinity of the Muses. He has devoted much of his energy to elevating the literary profession in the Ohio Valley, both by his discriminating work as an editorial writer and by his many publications in choice prose and genuine poetry. The country owes him a debt of gratitude for editing that notably elegant and compendious volume, "The Union of American Poetry and Art," and for issuing the more recent sumptuous volumes of "The Hesperian Tree," a Western Annual containing some of the best literature of the period. Mr. Piatt's reputation as a poet is established; he needs no new encomium. Proud and

jealous of the region in which he was born and educated, he has chosen to write much on local themes, "The Pioneer's Chimney," "The Lost Farm," "The Mower in Ohio," and he has given subtle and delicate poetic expression to thoughts and emotions evoked by the idyllic, the home-bred and the pensive. Since 1893 he has resided at North Bend, Ohio, devoting his time to literature. In 1860, he published, in collaboration with W. D. Howells, a first book, "Poems of Two Friends." Other of his poetical writings are: "The Nests at Washington," "Poems in Sunshine and Fire-light," "Western Windows," "Landmarks," "Poems of House and Home," "Lyrics of the Ohio Valley," and "The Ghost's Entry and Other Poems." His prose style is shown at its best in a volume of delightfully artistic essays, entitled, "Penciled Fly Leaves."

Sarah Morgan Bryan Piatt (1836 —), wife of John James Piatt, is a woman of original and exceptional genius—a poet whose name shines in American literature.

"Like some great jewel full of fire."

She is unrivalled in her province of song by any living author, whether native to this continent or of foreign birth. Whatever she writes has meaning, and the significance is often deep—sometimes strange and elusive—never commonplace. "Mrs. Piatt's poems are introspective and personal to the last degree," remarks a recent biographer. "They depict the essential life of woman, in its various phases, voicing her ambitions, longings, joys, disappointments, doubts, anguish, prayer. The tone of the verse is often sorrow-

ful, sometimes deeply tragic." "In the rush of these hopeless tears," writes Mr. Howells, "this heart-broken scorn of comfort, this unreconcilable patience of grief, is the drama of the race's affliction; in the utter desolation of one woman's sorrow, the universal anguish of mortality is expressed. It is not pessimism; it does not assume to be any sort of philosophy or system. It is simply the bitter truth, to a phrase, of human experience through which all men must pass, and the reader need not be told that such poems were lived before they were written." Mrs. Piatt is inimitable in her own vivid, bold and suggestive invention and manner, and her masterful art has been admired by many who appreciate the technical difficulties of the poetic craft. She is the author of: "A Woman's Poems," "A Voyage to the Fortunate Isles," "That New World," "Poems in Company with Children," "Dramatic Persons and Moods," "An Irish Garland," "Selected Poems," "In Primrose Time," "Child's World Ballads," "The Witch in the Glass," "An Irish Wild Flower," "An Enchanted Castle." Her "Complete Poems," in two volumes, appeared in 1894, from the press of Longmans, Green & Co., New York and London.

William Dean Howells, to whose prose work reference is made on a previous page, won his first laurels as a poet while a young man engaged in literary duties on the staff of the "Ohio State Journal" at Columbus. Of his conspicuous achievement as "an artist of rare skill and surprising invention" in the domain of verse, a recent critic writes as follows: "To few American authors whose reputation rests mainly upon

the excellence of their work in prose, has it been given to contribute so much that is of enduring merit to the poetical literature of the Nation. His early poems are distinguished for melodious cadence and exquisite touches of descriptive beauty, while his more recent achievement in verse, fairly represented in the volume, "Stops of Various Quills," shows the ripe thought and imagination of a philosophic poet who, in the spirit of noble altruism, has sympathetically studied human nature and human society, and who has pondered deeply the ultimate problems of life."

Katherine Margaret Brownlee Sherwood (1841 —), of Toledo, organizer of the National Woman's Relief Corps, G. A. R., and president of the Ohio Newspaper Women's Association, the woman whose patriotic pen gave to the State and to the Republic those inspiring books, "Camp Fire and Memorial Day Poems" and "Dream of the Ages, a Poem of Columbia," holds a warm place in the hearts of many admiring readers. Her poem entitled "The Logan Elm," written for the "Ohio State Journal," in 1872, is of marked value, literary and historical.

Alice Williams Brotherton, of Cincinnati, accomplished scholar, former president of the Cincinnati Woman's Press Club, and lecturer on the Shakespearean drama and on other literary topics, a poet of distinction well known on account of her contributions to the "Century," "Scribner's," the "Atlantic Monthly," "St. Nicholas," and other periodicals, is the author of three published volumes: "Beyond the Veil," "The Sailing of King Olaf, and Other Poems," and "What the Wind Told the Tree-Tops."

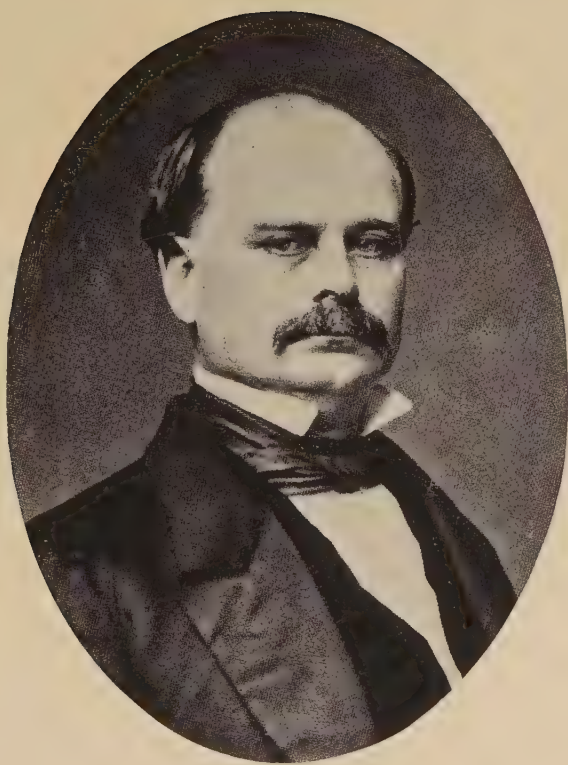
Edith Matilda Thomas (1854 —), a brilliant exponent of the culture of the Western Reserve modified by the influence of New England training, was born in Medina County and educated in a normal school at Geneva, Ohio, in which village her literary tendencies were encouraged and largely developed. In her early womanhood she came under the influence of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, who, recognizing her exceptional talent, "introduced her to the editors of the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "Century," and thus to a larger circle of readers than she had yet addressed." In 1888 Miss Thomas removed to New York City, where she still resides, and where, as did Alice Cary, she devotes herself to authorship, being an accomplished writer in prose and in verse. Her publications in verse comprise: "A New Year's Masque, and Other Poems," "Lyrics and Sonnets," "The Inverted Torch," "Fair Shadow Land," "In Sunshine Land," "In the Young World," "A Winter Swallow, with Other Verse," "The Dancers," "Cassia, and Other Verse," "The Children of Christmas," and "The Guest at the Gate." A keen and logical intellect, a daring imagination and versatile fancy, a passionate love of nature, an Emersonian fondness for the occult, a fine taste for classicism and for the suggestive beauty of myth, are among the elements of her poetical and artistic equipment. That she is a genuine poet, "called and chosen,"—one who has "slept on the Mountain of Song" and brought home pure Parnassian dews,—her inspired lyrics attest. Edmund Clarence Stedman, in his "American Anthology," declares that "her place is secure among the truest living poets of our English

tongue"; and the editor of "Poets of Ohio," in his estimate of the author's genius, asserts with confidence that "in her peculiar domain of lyric art Miss Thomas is unrivaled"; and that "for originality and breadth of conception, depth of feeling, classic dignity and finish, haunting melody, and ease of execution, her poems have rarely been equalled by any writer of her sex on either side of the Atlantic."

Henry Holcomb Bennett (1863 —), of Chillicothe, book-illustrator and landscape-painter, a versatile writer and a contributor to periodicals, won general appreciation and applause bestowed in recognition of the force, beauty, and pathos of his thrilling patriotic lyric, "The Flag Goes By."

John Bennett (the brother of H. H. Bennett), whose prose writings are mentioned on a preceding page, also knows "himself to sing" and "turn his merry note," as the lyrics in "Master Skylark" and such lilting melodies as "The Robin that Sings at My Window" attest.

William Norman Guthrie (1868 —), born in Dundee, Scotland, educated in the University of the South, was for several years a resident of Cincinnati, in which city many of his writings were published. He is a minister in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a professorial lecturer in general literature, a brilliant writer of prose and verse, and was editor of the "Forensic Quarterly" (1909-10) and of "The Drama" (1911). Dr. Guthrie is a poet of vivid imagination and daring flight, who sings a modern Orphic strain with passionate fervor and genuine inspiration. His published books in verse bear the following interesting



titles: "To Kindle the Yule Log," "Songs of American Destiny," "The Old Hemlock," "The Christ of the Ages in Words of Holy Writ," "The Dewdrops and Other Pieces Written for Music," "Orpheus To-day, St. Francis of the Trees, and Other Verse," "On the Heights" (translated from Henrik Ibsen), and "Niagara, and Other Poems."

Alice Archer Sewall James (1870 —), of Urbana, Ohio, poet and painter, author of "An Ode to Girlhood" and "The Ballad of the Prince," and of various poems and illustrations published in leading magazines, is recognized alike by the general reader and the exacting critic for the excellence of her verse. We endorse the words of an appreciative reviewer who writes: "Mrs. James has produced many exquisite lyrics, which are invariably characterized by originality, vigor, and freshness of conception, purity and elevation of sentiment, delicacy of fancy, and grace of expression, as well as by rhythmic and melodious charm."

Paul Laurence Dunbar (1872-1906), of Dayton, perhaps the most remarkably endowed literary genius that the African race has produced, holds an honorable place among the lyric poets of our nation. His extraordinary gifts were immediately discerned by appreciative readers and reviewers, including Mr. William Dean Howells, who was prompt to proclaim the advent of the new singer, "the first instance of an American negro who has evinced innate distinction in literature." "So far as I could remember," writes Mr. Howells in his introduction to one of the poet's early volumes of verse, "Lyrics of the Lowly," "Paul Dunbar was the only man of pure African blood and of American

civilization to feel the negro life æsthetically and express it lyrically. It seemed to me that this had come to its most modern consciousness in him, and that his brilliant and unique achievement was to have studied the American negro objectively, and to have represented him as he found him to be, with humor, with sympathy, and yet with what the reader must instinctively feel to be entire truthfulness." The following is a list of Dunbar's principal books of verse: "Oak and Ivy," "Majors and Minors," "Lyrics of Lowly Life," "Lyrics of the Hearthside," "Poems of Cabin and Field," "Candle-Lightin' Time," "Lyrics of Love and Laughter," "Heart of Happy Hollow," "Li'l' Gal," "Lyrics of Sunshine and Shadow," and "Howdy, Honey, Howdy."

Frederick Ridgely Torrence (1875 —), of Xenia, is a writer whose achievement in lyric and dramatic poetry, and whose growing reputation, give assurance of an ascending light of pure ray "unborrowed of the sun." Mr. Torrence received his academic training at Miami University and at Princeton. He was librarian of the Astor Library, and later of the Lenox Library; was assistant editor of "The Critic" and of the "Cosmopolitan"; and he is a member of the American Institute of Arts and Letters. The following is a list of his published volumes: "The House of a Hundred Lights," "El Dorado, a Tragedy," "Abelard and Heloise, a Poetic Drama," "Rituals for the Events of Life," and "Three Plays for Women."

THE JUDICIARY OF OHIO

By DAVID K. WATSON and MOSES M. GRANGER

Several notable contributions on this subject have appeared in recent years in connection with the Ohio Centennial celebrations. Two of these are of such distinctive and permanent historical interest that it is eminently fitting to preserve them in the present pages.

The first is by the Hon. David K. Watson (b. 1849), a graduate of Dickinson College and the Boston University. He has had a distinguished official career in his profession, having served as Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio; member of the 54th Congress; Attorney-General for the State of Ohio from 1887 to 1891; and for several years a member of the commission appointed by Congress to codify the civil and penal laws of the United States. He is the author of "The History of American Coinage" and "A History of the Constitution of the United States," the latter a most scholarly work in two volumes.

The second article is by the Hon. Moses M. Granger, born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1831, a graduate of Kenyon College, a lawyer and judge of high standing in his profession. He served in the Civil War with conspicuous ability and gallantry, for which he was promoted through the successive ranks to Colonel. He was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Commission from 1883 to 1885, and is author of "Washington vs. Jefferson," 1898, and several other publications of a legal and historical character.—THE EDITORS.

BY DAVID K. WATSON

A PROPER study of the early judicial system and early laws of our State carries us to a period when, as a part of the great Northwest Territory, we were under control of the Federal Government.

On the 13th day of July, 1787, the Congress of the United States passed the Ordinance for "The Government of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio." Relative to the judiciary, the Ordinance provided: "There shall be appointed a Court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a Court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior. The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress, from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterward the Legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall see fit."

The Ordinance conferred no authority on the Governor and judges to make laws, but only to adopt and publish such of those in force in the original states as might be necessary and suitable to the circumstances of the district. Acting under the provisions of the

Ordinance, Congress on the 16th day of October, 1787, appointed Samuel H. Parsons, John Armstrong, and James M. Varnum judges for the new Territory.

Judge Parsons was a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of Harvard University. He was admitted to the bar in 1759, and afterward served many years as member of the Connecticut Legislature. His biography credits him with the distinction of having "originated the plan of forming the first Congress," which was the forerunner of the Continental Congress. He was a conspicuous figure in the Revolutionary War, attaining the rank of Major General. He was also one of the military court which tried Major Andre on the charge of being a spy. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1785 he was appointed by Congress a Commissioner to treat with the Miami Indians, and two years later was appointed one of the judges of the new Territory.

Judge Armstrong resigned after a few months' service on the bench. He was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and at the beginning of the Revolutionary War was a student at Princeton College, which he left to join the American Army. It is charged that while he was in the army he wrote the celebrated Newburgh letters for the purpose of increasing the discontent already existing among the officers, and which had grown to such proportions that it required the personal efforts of General Washington to quell it. After resigning his judicial position, he retired to his farm, and for many years devoted himself to the pursuit of agriculture. He was subsequently United States Senator and Minister to France, and the author of several standard works.

Perhaps the most able and brilliant of the three judges, who first presided over the courts of the Northwest Territory, was Judge Varnum. He was a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Brown University, and, like his associates on the bench, was a soldier of the Revolution. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of his profession and became the leading lawyer of his State. He was a member of the Continental Congress, and was recognized by that body as "a man of uncommon talents and most brilliant eloquence." There is a published oration which he delivered at Marietta on the 4th day July, 1788, while a member of the Territorial Court, which fully sustains his reputation as an orator, and shows him to have been of scholarly and historical attainments. No fact concerning the judicial history of the Northwest Territory is more clearly established than that the judges who constituted its first court were men of classical education and recognized ability as lawyers, and thoroughly equipped for the discharge of their judicial duties.

Upon the resignation of Judge Armstrong, Congress appointed John Cleves Symmes his successor. He was a native of New York, served as a delegate in the Continental Congress, and was a distinguished judge in New Jersey at the time of his appointment on the Territorial bench. As the appointments which had been made by Congress, under the Articles of Confederation, expired upon the election of a President, Washington, after his election to that position, reappointed those persons who had previously been appointed by Congress. Consequently Judges Parsons and

Symmes were reappointed Territorial judges. At the same time William Barton was appointed to the position made vacant by the death of Judge Varnum. Judge Barton declined the position and George Turner was appointed to take his place. Shortly thereafter Judge Parsons died, and Rufus Putnam, so well known in American history as General Rufus Putnam, was appointed his successor. He held the position for several years, and then resigned to accept the office of Surveyor General. He was succeeded on the bench by Joseph Gillman. In 1798 Judge Turner resigned and Return Jonathan Meigs was appointed his successor. He was a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of Yale College. His career was the most brilliant and eventful in the cluster of names which adorn the history of the Northwest Territory. He afterward became a Supreme Judge of Ohio, Governor of the State, United States Judge in Michigan, a General in the War of 1812, a United States Senator, and a member of the Cabinets of Presidents Madison and Monroe.

The Territorial Court, as organized under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, lasted till 1799. While some of the acts adopted during this period were designed to meet the peculiar demands of those early times, many of them embodied the principles of a permanent and enduring judicial system.

The first law was passed by Governor St. Clair and Judges Parsons and Varnum, and was entitled, "A law for regulating and establishing the militia in the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, published at the City of Marietta on the 25th of July, in the Thirteenth year of the Independence of

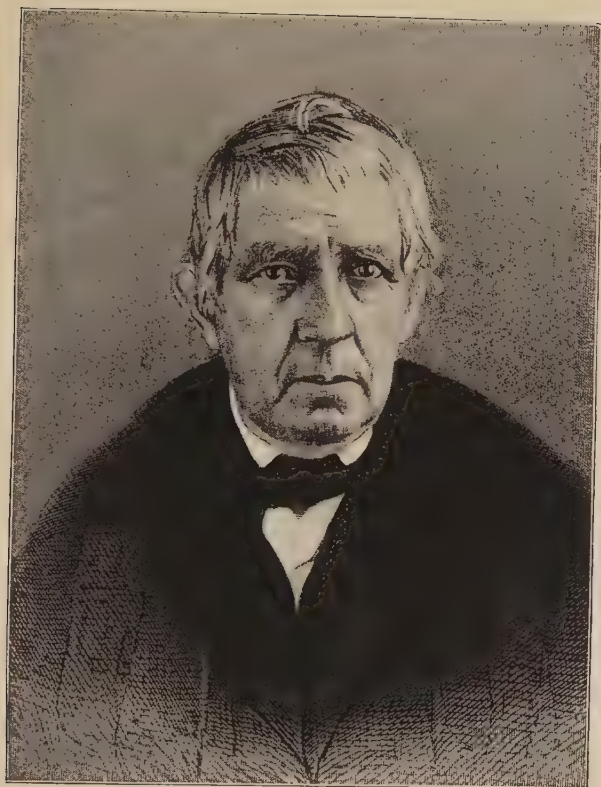
the United States, and of our Lord, 1788, by His Excellency, Arthur St. Clair, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and by the Honorable Samuel Holden Parsons and James Mitchel Varnum, Esquire, as Judges."

A difference of opinion arose between the Governor and judges concerning the extent of their powers in adopting laws, the Governor maintaining that they could only adopt such laws as were in force in some State; but the judges out-voted the Governor and the matter was subsequently referred to Congress, which sustained the Governor's opinion. The second law which was passed provided for establishing county courts of Common Pleas, and the power of single judges to hear and determine upon small debts and contracts, and for establishing the office of sheriff; and that there should be created in each county a court styled the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, which was to be held four times a year in each county. The act also provided that a number of suitable persons, not exceeding five nor less than three, should be appointed in each county and commissioned by the Governor under the seal of the Territory, to hold and keep a court of record, to be styled the County Court of Common Pleas, and that said court should be held at two fixed periods in each county in every year and at the same places where the general courts of Quarter Sessions were held. This law was promulgated on the 23d of August, 1788, and the first court in the Northwest Territory was the Court of Common Pleas, which commenced on the first Tuesday of September of the same

year. The following interesting account of the opening of this court purports to have been given by one who witnessed the ceremony:

“On that memorable first Tuesday of September, the citizens, Governor St. Clair and other Territorial Officers and Military from Fort Harmar being assembled at the Point, a procession was formed, and, as became the occasion, with Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, Sheriff, with drawn sword and wand of office at the head, marched up a path which had been cut through the forest, to the hall in the Northwest Block House of Campus Martius, where the whole counter-marched, and the Judges, Putnam and Tupper, took their seats on the high bench. Prayer was fittingly offered by our friend, the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, who was on a visit to the new colony, after which the commissions of the judges, clerk, and sheriff were read, and the opening proclaimed in deep tones by Colonel Sproat, in these words: ‘O, yes! a court is opened for the administration of even-handed justice to the poor and the rich, to the guilty and the innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without trial by their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case.’ This was the opening of the Court of Common Pleas. The Indian chiefs who had been invited by Governor St. Clair to attend the convention, were curious witnesses of this impressive scene.”

On the second Tuesday of the same month was held the first session of the Court of Quarter Sessions, of which Hildreth says: “Court was held in the Southeast Block House, occupied by Colonel E. Battelle. It was opened with the usual proclamation of the sheriff,



but not until the commission of the judges had been read by the clerk. General Rufus Putnam and General B. Tucker were appointed justices of the quorum, and Isaac Pearce, Thomas Lord, and R. J. Meigs, assistant-justices. Meigs was clerk. Paul Fearing was admitted as an attorney to plead in all the courts in Washington county, being the first lawyer ever admitted to practice in the Northwest Territory. He was also appointed by the Court attorney for the United States in Washington county. The Grand Jury consisted of the following persons: William Stacy, Nathaniel Cushing, Nathaniel Goodale, Charles Knowles, Anselm Tupper, Jonathan Stone, Oliver Rice, Ezra Lunt, John Matthews, George Ingersol, Jonathan Devol, Samuel Stebbins, Jethro Putnam, and Jabez True. William Stacy was made foreman. The charge to the jury was given 'with much dignity and propriety by Judge Putnam.' At one o'clock the Grand Jury retired and the Court adjourned for thirty minutes. At half past one the Court again opened, when the jurors entered and presented a written address to the Court, which, after being read, was ordered to be kept on file. Judge Putnam made a reply to the address. There being no suits before the Court, it was adjourned without day. This closed the first Court of Quarter Sessions in the new territory."

One week after the publication of the law creating the Court of Quarter Sessions, the act establishing a Probate Court was promulgated. On the 6th of September, 1788, there was published "a law respecting crimes and punishments." It defined and provided the punishment for treason, murder, manslaughter,

arson, burglary with theft, burglary with personal violence, burglary with homicide, robbery, riots and unlawful assemblies, perjury, subornation of perjury, punishment for obstructing authority, receiving stolen goods, larceny, forgery, usurpation, assault and battery, and drunkenness, the penalty for the last offense being a fine in the sum of five dimes for the first offense, and for every succeeding offense the sum of one dollar, and "in either case upon the offender's neglecting or refusing to pay the fine, he was set in the stocks for the space of one hour."

The act also contained the following provisions concerning the use of improper and profane language:

"WHEREAS, Idle, vain and obscene conversation, profane cursing and swearing, and more especially the irreverently mentioning, calling upon or invoking the sacred and Supreme Being, by any of the divine characters in which He hath graciously consented to reveal His infinitely beneficent purposes to mankind, are repugnant to every moral sentiment, subversive of every civil obligation, inconsistent with the ornaments of polished life, and abhorrent to the principles of the most benevolent religion. It is expected, therefore, if crimes of this kind should exist, they will find no encouragement, countenance or approbation in this territory. It is strictly enjoined upon all officers and ministers of justice, upon parents and other heads of families, and upon others of every description, that they abstain from practices so vile and irrational; and that by example and precept, to the utmost of their power, they prevent the necessity of adopting and publishing laws, with penalties, upon this head. And it is hereby

declared that government will consider as unworthy its confidence all those who may obstinately violate these injunctions."

And the following relative to the religious observance of the Sabbath:

"WHEREAS, Mankind in every stage of informed society, have consecrated certain portions of time to the particular cultivation of the social virtues, and the public adoration and worship of the common parent of the universe; and whereas, a practice so rational in itself, and conformable to the divine precepts, is greatly conducive to civilization and piety; and whereas, for the advancement of such important and interesting purposes most of the Christian world have set apart the first day of the week as a day of rest from common labor and pursuits, it is, therefore, enjoined that all servile labor, works of necessity and charity only excepted, be wholly abstained from on that day."

Among other important acts which were adopted was one directing the building and establishing of a courthouse, county jail, pillory, whipping-post, and stocks in every county.

Another subjected real estate to execution for debt. In Chase's Statutes appears this footnote: "These laws from Chapter 37 to Chapter 74, inclusive, have been commonly known to the profession as the 'Maxwell Code.' They were adopted and published in Cincinnati in 1795 by Governor St. Clair and Judges Symmes and Turner."

Another was a law to prevent unnecessary delays in causes after issue joined. Still another, limiting

the time of commencing civil actions and instituting criminal prosecutions, was passed December 28, 1788. "This law," says Chase, "was disapproved by Congress May 8, 1792." Another law on the same subject was adopted in 1795, which was repealed by the Territorial Legislature as unconstitutional. No law on this subject was afterward enacted until 1803, when the State Legislature passed an act of limitation.

An act of special interest to the legal profession of the present day regulated the fees of the officers of the court, including attorneys. It allowed a judge in the general court, for allowing a writ of error, sixty-two and one-half cents; for every supersedeas, thirty-seven and one-half cents; the same for taking bail; for taking an affidavit, twelve and one-half cents; admitting a counsellor-at-law, or attorney, one dollar and twenty-five cents; licensing a counsellor-at-law, or attorney, three dollars and seventy-five cents.

The following were some of the fees allowed the Attorney-General: Entering every *cessal processus* or *nolle prosequi*, for each defendant, sixty-two and one-half cents; every indictment, per sheet, eighteen cents; fee on trial, three dollars; for trial of every capital cause where life was concerned, eight dollars.

To attorneys in a general court, it allowed for a retainer fee, three dollars and fifty cents, but where several suits were brought upon one note or bond, no more than one retainer fee was allowed; drawing warrant of attorney, twenty-eight cents; drawing of *processus* and returns, twelve and one-half cents; for argument on special motion, one dollar and twenty-five cents; while to attorneys in the Court of Common Pleas it allowed

the following: Drawing warrant of attorney, twelve and one-half cents; every motion, twenty-five cents; drawing a declaration and other pleadings, per sheet containing seventy-two words, twelve and one-half cents, and every copy thereof, six cents per sheet.

This act distinguished between counsellors-at-law and attorneys-at-law, and between the practitioner at the General Court and the Common Pleas Court. By the year 1790, the business of the courts had grown to such an extent that an act was passed increasing the number of terms of the Common Pleas Court in each year from two to four, and the number of Common Pleas judges to not less than three or more than seven.

Other important acts were adopted, such as the act regulating marriage, a law for the partition of lands, a law respecting divorce, a law authorizing the judges to subdivide the counties into townships; and here we find for the first time in our judicial history a recognition of those small political subdivisions.

The Ordinance of 1787 provided that as soon as it was proven that there were five thousand free male inhabitants of lawful age in the district, they should be authorized to elect representatives to the General Assembly. How the proof was to be made does not appear, but in 1798, Governor St. Clair issued his proclamation that the Territory contained the requisite number of free male inhabitants, and called upon the people to elect representatives, the proportion of representatives being one to every five hundred voters; but no one could be a Representative unless he had been a citizen of the United States for three years and a resident of

the district, or unless he had resided in the district for three years, and in either case he must own in fee simple two hundred acres of land within his district.

The General Assembly consisted of the Governor, a legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Council consisted of five members, who held their office for five years, unless sooner removed. They were selected in the following manner: The representatives who were elected by the people met at the time and place designated by the Governor, and nominated ten persons, each of whom was required to be a resident of the district and possess a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, and the names of these ten persons were sent by the representatives to Congress, and Congress selected five out of the ten and appointed them to serve as members of the Council. The members of the Council and House of Representatives met at Cincinnati on the 16th of September, 1799, and organized the first General Assembly of the Northwest Territory, at which time the authority of the Governor and judges to adopt and promulgate laws ceased, and the Territory was thereafter governed by laws passed by the Territorial General Assembly. Edwin Tiffin was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives and Henry Vanderberg was elected President of the Council.

In commenting upon the character, ability, and general worth of the men who constituted this General Assembly, Judge Burnet, in his notes on the Northwest Territory, says: "In choosing members to the first territorial legislature, the people in almost every instance selected the strongest and best men in their respective counties. Party influence was scarcely felt,

and it may be said with confidence that no legislature has been chosen under the State government which contained a larger proportion of aged, intelligent men than were found in that body. Many of them, it is true, were unacquainted with the forms and practical duties of legislation, but they were strong-minded, sensible men, acquainted with the condition and wants of the country, and could form correct opinions of the operation of any measure proposed for their consideration."

One of the most important duties which devolved upon the Assembly was to elect a Representative of the Territory to the national Congress. William Henry Harrison and Arthur St. Clair, junior, were the candidates. The former received twelve votes, while the latter received ten. Mr. Harrison was accordingly declared elected.

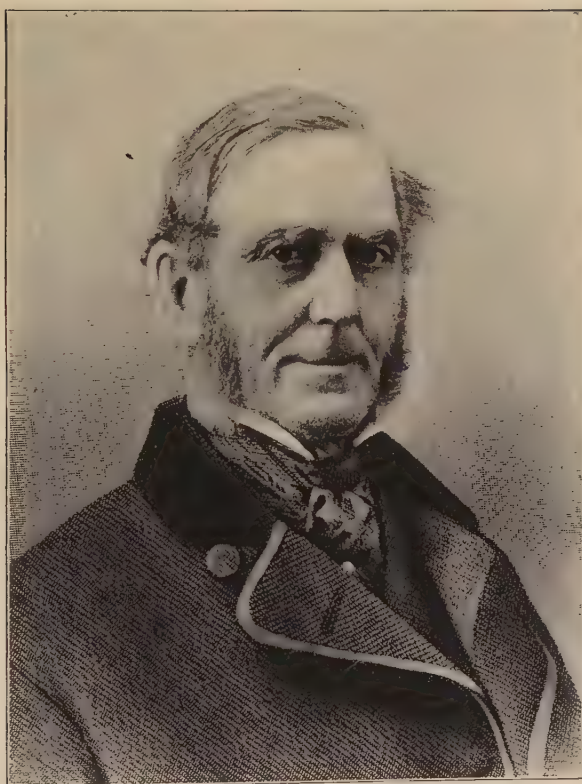
The first act passed at this session of the General Assembly was one approving and declaring to be in force certain acts which had previously been adopted by the judges and the Governor.

The second act passed—which was on the 29th of October, 1799—was one regulating the admission and practice of attorneys and counsellors-at-law, the first section of which provided for the applicant obtaining a license to practice, from the Governor of the Territory, which admitted him to practice as an attorney-at-law according to the laws and customs of said Territory, during his good behavior, and authorized him to receive such fees as might be established; and required all judges, justices, and others concerned to respect him accordingly; but he could not receive such license from

the Governor until he had obtained a certificate signed by two or more of the judges of the General Court, setting forth that he had been regularly examined; but before he could be examined, he was required to produce a certificate that he had regularly and attentively studied law under the direction of a practicing attorney, residing within the territory for the period of four years. This act, like the one adopted by the Governor and judges, retained the distinction between counsellor and attorney-at-law, and their admission to practice at the general term and Court of Common Pleas. It gave the judges of the General Court, and of the several Common Pleas courts, power to punish in a summary way, according to the rules of law and the usages of the courts, any and every attorney or counsellor-at-law who should be guilty of any contempt in the execution of his office, and every attorney or counsellor-at-law who received money for the use of his client and refused to pay the same when demanded, could be proceeded against in a summary way, on motion.

On November 3, 1800, the second session of the first General Assembly met at Chillicothe and adjourned on the 9th of December following.

The second General Assembly held its first session at Chillicothe, commencing on the 23d of November, 1801, and ending on the 23d of January, 1802. Edward Tiffin was again elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Robert Oliver was elected President of the Council. Notwithstanding the Assembly adjourned to meet in November following, a second session was never held, for the reason that soon after the adjourn-



ment of the first session a census was taken of the population of the Eastern Division of the Territory, and it was found that it exceeded forty-five thousand persons. Thereupon an appeal was made to Congress that the inhabitants of the Eastern Division be authorized to call a Convention and form a Constitution with the view of establishing a State Government. Congress passed an act authorizing the Convention to be held, and as the result, a Constitution was adopted and a State formed and admitted into the Federal Union.

The Convention which framed the first Constitution of our State met at Chillicothe on the first Monday of November, 1802. It was expeditious in its work, for on the 29th of the same month it adjourned, having adopted a Constitution without submitting it to the people for ratification. Concerning the judiciary it contained the following clause: "The judicial power of the State, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Court of Common Pleas for each county, in Justices of the Peace, and in such other courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, establish."

It further provided that the Supreme Court should consist of three judges, any two of whom should be a quorum; that they should be appointed by a joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, and should hold their office for the term of seven years, if so long they behaved well.

The first General Assembly of the State of Ohio convened at Chillicothe on Tuesday, March 1, 1803. On the 15th of April following, it passed a general act providing for the organization of "Judicial Courts,"

and abolished all courts which had been established during the existence of the Territorial Government. During the session, the Convention elected the following State officers: William Creighton, Jr., Secretary of State; Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer—while Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg were elected judges of the Supreme Court, and Francis Dunlevy, Wyllys Sillman and Calvin Pease, judges of the District courts.

The second General Assembly met on December 5, 1803. On February 18, 1804, it amended the act of the first General Assembly providing for the organization of the courts. On the same day it passed an act "regulating the duties of Justices of the Peace and Constables, in criminal and civil cases," making their jurisdiction coextensive with their counties in criminal matters, and with their townships in civil causes, which is still the provision of our statutes. It also prescribed the forms which should be used by the justices in their practice, and with little, if any change, they are still used.

The business of the courts kept pace with the rapid commercial development of the new State and the increase in its population. The members of the Supreme Court were required to travel the circuit, and as there were no carriages or railroads they were compelled to go on horseback, and in the absence of the modern turnpike or even the old corduroy road, the journey was undesirable and frequently hazardous.

For many years the annual salary of a Supreme Judge was only eight hundred dollars, but neither the cor-

duroy roads nor the small salary were permitted to stifle the social side of the court, and there is abundant evidence that the good nature of the dignified judges sometimes manifested itself in ways that were calculated to develop social amenities at the expense of judicial gravity.

In the preface to Wright's Reports is the following statement made by that excellent judge, relative to the labors of the Supreme Court at that time: "The Supreme Court of Ohio is now composed of four judges, the largest number the Constitution permits. The Constitution requires a court to be holden once a year in each county, and makes any two of the judges a quorum. A legislative act imposes upon the judges the duty of holding every year a court in banc at the seat of government. * * * The principal result of this organization of the court is, that the Supreme Court is generally held in the several counties by two judges only. The judges relieve one another to suit their own convenience, so dividing their labor that each may perform one-half of the circuit duty. The duties imposed on this Court are so great as to make this relief necessary, for it would be difficult to find men of sufficient physical ability to participate in all of them. These judges now hold court in seventy-two counties each year, requiring 2,250 miles' travel. The number of cases on their trial dockets in 1834 was 1,459. The judges are occupied in banc from three to four weeks annually. If that time and Sundays are deducted from the year and the usual allowance is made for travel, the Court, to clear its docket, would be under the necessity of deciding,

on an average, about seven cases a day for each remaining day of the year."

To relieve the pressure upon the courts it became necessary to increase the number of Supreme judges and to create new Courts of Common Pleas. There were thirty judges of the Supreme Court under the old Constitution, which covered a period of forty-nine years. The decisions of the court were not published by legislative authority and in permanent form until 1823, when the first volume of the Ohio Reports was issued.

The earlier judges who graced our Supreme bench were Samuel Huntington, Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., William Sprigg, George Tod, Daniel Symmes, Thomas Scott, William W. Irwin, Ethan Allen Brown, and Calvin Pease, two of whom, Huntington and Meigs, were afterward Governor of the State. Following these were John McLean, afterward a Cabinet officer and a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Jessup N. Couch and Jacob Burnet, who was afterward a United States Senator; and Peter Hitchcock, who occupied the position for twenty-eight years—longer than any man before or since his time. Then came Charles R. Sherman, the father of the General and Senator, who died while on the bench at the early age of forty-one. Then Gustavus Swan, the uncle of Joseph R. Swan, who was on the same bench under the new Constitution; then Elijah Hayward, John Milton Goodenow, Henry Brush, Reuben Wood, and John C. Wright. They were followed by Joshua Collett, Ebenezer Lane, Frederick Grimke, Matthew Birchard, Nathaniel C. Read, Edward Avery, Rufus P. Spaulding, William B. Caldwell, and Rufus P.

Ranney. These were all able judges, but some of them were especially eminent, and their opinions made the court distinguished throughout the entire country. But the reputation of the bar was equal to that of the bench, and many of the greatest lawyers of our State practiced under the old Constitution. Among the earlier names which became illustrious was that of William Creighton, of Chillicothe. He was educated at Dickinson College, where he was a fellow-student of the great Taney, afterward Chief Justice of the United States. He was especially distinguished as a jury lawyer. He served many years in Congress, and was an intimate friend of Daniel Webster. It has been said that if Mr. Webster had reached the Presidency, Mr. Creighton would have been a member of his Cabinet.

Another great member of the Chillicothe bar was Benjamin F. Leonard. He was a man of profound learning in the law and all kindred subjects. Then came a cluster of names which will forever remain unsurpassed for their learning, eloquence and wit, every element, in fact, that enters into consideration in the make-up of a great lawyer. Among them was Samuel F. Vinton. Like others who helped to make our State illustrious, he was born in New England. He graduated at Williams College and settled in Gallipolis in 1816. He was elected a Representative in Congress in 1823 and served for fourteen years. He was again elected in 1843 and served eight years, in all a period of twenty-two years. His greatest legal effort was his argument in the case of the commonwealth against Garner and others, before the Supreme Court of Virginia, in 1845. Peter M. Garner, Mordecai

Thomas and Graydon J. Loraine were citizens of the State of Ohio, while John H. Harwood resided in Wood county, Virginia, and was the owner of slaves. On the 9th of July, 1845, some slaves, intending to escape from Harwood, crossed over the Ohio River in a canoe to the Ohio shore, where said Garner, Thomas and Loraine met them and were in the act of assisting them from the canoe, and up the river bank, when they were all arrested, taken to Virginia, imprisoned, and subsequently indicted. As the arrest was made on the Ohio side of the river, the only question in the case was, what was the extent of Virginia's jurisdiction over the river. The case attracted national attention. Mr. Vinton, in his argument, claimed that the jurisdiction of Virginia did not extend on the north side of the river beyond low water mark. He asserted that Virginia never had an ownership in the Northwest Territory, first, because the charter which King James granted in 1609, and which was claimed as the source of Virginia's title, did not include land which lay beyond the Ohio, or west of the Allegheny Mountains; and, second, if the grant was originally broad enough to embrace the land lying within the Northwest Territory, the charter which the king granted to Virginia had been revoked by the Court of King's Bench in 1624, "when a judgment was rendered against the corporation, canceling the patent and ordering the franchises of the charter resumed by the crown."

The argument of Mr. Vinton in this case will always be classed among the greatest arguments of the greatest American lawyers. As a historical production it was overwhelming and absolutely unanswerable. It was

delivered to twelve judges, and by a majority of one the decision was in his favor. Simeon Nash of Gallipolis was also a distinguished lawyer and judge, but his reputation chiefly rests upon being the author of Nash's Pleadings. William Allen of Chillicothe was another man who won his way to distinction at the bar. He afterward was United States Senator and Governor of Ohio.

Greatest, perhaps, of all, were Thomas Ewing, Henry Stanbery, and Thomas Corwin. Whether their fame rests wholly upon their distinction at the bar or not, it is certain they fill the largest horizon and occupy the greatest places in history of any lawyers that our State has produced. Each rose from humble birth to a place in the Nation's Cabinet; and, great as they all were, each was without a peer in his especial field.

Ewing's intellect was strong and rugged. He would have been a great natural lawyer had he never seen a law book, a great logician had he never seen a work on logic. Nature made him to be an expounder of the law. If his arguments were somewhat devoid of ornament, it was because they needed no ornament; they were too great to be ornate.

Mr. Stanbery was a broader scholar than Mr. Ewing. Mr. Ewing was master of the rough logic of nature, while Mr. Stanbery was always equipped in the armor of the books. He was a thorough student of the law, and always knew the decisions of the courts. Strong as he was in this particular, another element of his strength was his unrivaled eloquence and the purity of his diction.

Mr. Corwin was not the equal of either Mr. Ewing or Mr. Stanbery as a lawyer in the strict sense of that

word. Neither was either of them his equal in his special adaptation. It is questionable if he ever had a superior as an advocate before a jury. The burning eloquence and impassioned oratory with which he swayed a popular audience, at one time making his hearers weep, in the next convulsing them with laughter, and then in an instant filling them with awe at the grandeur and sublimity of his rhetoric, were always at his command in the trial of a jury cause.

Among the many members of the legal profession who came in an early day to our young State and made it their future home and afterward became famous lawyers, Salmon P. Chase was the most conspicuous. His edition of the Revised Statutes of Ohio was an invaluable compilation, and could not have been prepared by any but the most careful and thorough lawyer. It contains a preliminary history of Ohio which is the best ever written. The career of this great man fully sustained the promise of his early life. He was a member of President Lincoln's Cabinet, for many years was a conspicuous figure in the Republic, and died as the Chief Justice of its Supreme Court, the peer of his illustrious predecessors.

The list of preëminent lawyers who, while their services have been given to the public with alacrity and frequently in distinguished capacities, have been essentially lawyers, preferring the practice of their profession to political elevation and even to high judicial station, would include many who were the peers of the ablest statesmen and the most notable and sagacious judges. Conspicuous among these for a very unusual circumstance was Hocking H. Hunter,

of Lancaster. Persuaded by the appeals of party friends at a critical time in the Civil War, he accepted a nomination for the Supreme bench to lend strength to the ticket, was elected, was duly qualified—and then promptly resigned his office and returned to practice at the bar. George Hoadly, in his early career judge of the Superior Court in Cincinnati, afterward twice declined appointments as Supreme Judge. Rufus King, also of Cincinnati, who stood in the very foremost rank of the profession, served as president of the third Constitutional Convention, and would have honored any public office, when tendered a place on the Supreme bench refused it. Edmond Stafford Young, of Dayton, a lawyer and citizen of the finest and best type, was proposed for appointment to a vacancy in the same court but upon learning of the movement in his behalf gave it to be understood that he would not accept the place. The late Richard A. Harrison, of Columbus, several times declined a like offer.

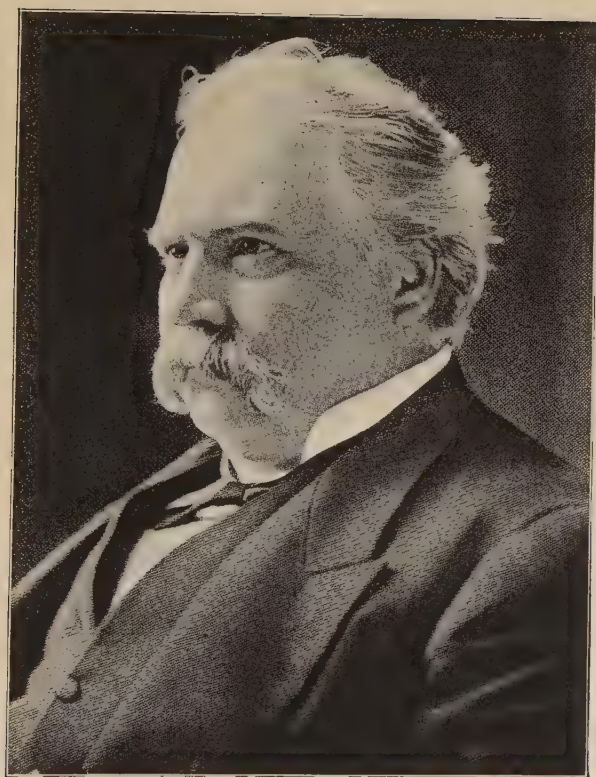
By MOSES M. GRANGER

The Constitution of 1802 provided for a Supreme Court with three judges to be elected by the Legislature for terms of seven years, “if they so long behave well”; directed a division of the State into three Common Pleas circuits; the election by the Legislature of a president judge for each circuit, and of not more than three nor less than two associate-judges for each county, for terms of seven years “if so long they behave well”; and that a competent number of justices of the peace should be elected by the qualified voters in each town-

ship in the several counties, to continue in office three years. After five years the Legislature was authorized to add a fourth judge to the Supreme Court, and to increase the number of circuits of the Common Pleas. When four Supreme judges should be in office, they might divide the State into two circuits, within which any two judges might hold a court. The Constitution directed the Supreme Court to hold a term once a year in each county. The Common Pleas terms were fixed by the Legislature; three terms each year in each county. The associate-judges could hold special terms at any time for probate business.

In 1804 the Legislature added a fourth judge to the Supreme Court; in 1810 it reduced the number to three; in 1816 again added a fourth judge. The court continued to have that number of judges until on February 9, 1852, a new court, under the Constitution of 1851, began work. The number of Common Pleas circuits was from time to time added to as population increased and new counties were created. There were twenty circuits in 1851.

In December, 1809, the Governor's message urged the Legislature to repeal the act of 1808. He argued that under that act only two judges would sit in each county, and, if they disagreed, the judgment complained of would necessarily be affirmed by the voice of only one judge. In practice this evil seldom, if ever, occurred. When the two judges on a circuit disagreed, on motion of either counsel they reserved the case for hearing and decision by the whole court sitting at the capital "in banc," as it was called, pursuant to a statute enacted by the General Assembly.



The Constitution of 1851 provided for a Supreme Court of five judges, elected by the people, for terms of five years; divided the State into nine Common Pleas districts, later increased to ten; each district, having more than three counties, contained three subdivisions; each sub-division, by popular vote, chose one Judge of Common Pleas for a term of five years. Under later legislation in each sub-division additional Common Pleas judges were chosen; so that now there are eighty judges of said court.

In each county, each year, one Judge of the Supreme Court with the Common Pleas judges of the district held one term of a "District Court," which took the place of the old "Supreme Court on the Circuit." The entire Supreme Court were required to hold a term beginning each year in January at the capital. A probate judge, elected by the people in each county for a term of three years, took the place of the associate judges.

In 1873 an amendment of the Constitution authorized the Legislature to provide, once in ten years, a Supreme Court Commission of five judges, to be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Governor Hayes appointed the first commission, Josiah Scott, William W. Johnson, D. Thew Wright, Thomas Q. Ashburn, Henry C. Whitman and Luther Day. This commission sat for three years, 1876 to 1879. Governor Foster appointed a second commission of five judges, who sat from April, 1883, to April, 1885. This commission consisted of Moses M. Granger, George K. Nash, Franklin J. Dickman, Charles D. Martin, and John McCauley.

In 1884 the State was divided into seven circuits, in each of which the people elected three circuit judges for terms of six years. On February 9, 1885, this court took the place of the former District Court. An eighth circuit was added in 1887. In 1892 a sixth judge was added to the Supreme Court; his term, and the term of each judge thereafter chosen for a full term, to continue six years.

Besides the courts named, from 1838 to February, 1853, one judge elected for seven years by the Legislature held the Superior and Commercial Court of Cincinnati; from 1848 to February, 1853, a like judge held the Superior Court of Cleveland; from April, 1854, a Superior Court of the city of Cincinnati has been held by three judges chosen by the city voters for terms of five years; from July 1, 1856, to July 1, 1886, one judge—chosen by the voters of Montgomery county for a five year term—held the Superior Court of Montgomery county; from March, 1857, to April, 1865, a like judge, chosen by the voters of Franklin county, held the Superior Court of Franklin county; and from March, 1852, to May, 1854, a like judge, chosen by the voters of Hamilton county, held the Criminal Court of Hamilton county.

Besides ordinary probate jurisdiction, the Probate Court in each county had been clothed with power in many cases and proceedings not requiring a jury, with jurisdiction of jury cases for appropriation of property for public use, and with considerable minor criminal jurisdiction.

The act of April 15, 1803, directed the Governor to commission one of the three judges elected by the

General Assembly "chief judge," and provided that the other two, and all future judges, should have precedence according to the respective dates of their commissions: when more than one commission was of the same date, the judges to rank according to their respective ages.

The act of February 7, 1831, Vol. 29, p. 56, gave precedence according to date of commission, but provided that any judge reëlected for two or more terms in succession, should rank as of the date of his first commission; where two or more held commissions of the same date, they took rank according to their respective ages. The judge entitled to precedence over all others to be styled chief judge of said court.

The act of February 19, 1852, Vol. 50, p. 67, provided that the Judge of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve (he not holding by appointment or election to fill a vacancy) should be the presiding or chief judge of said court.

The act of 1892, Vol. 89, p. 318, authorized the Court to divide itself into two divisions, each composed of three judges. The two judges having the shortest time to serve (not holding by appointment or election to fill a vacancy) shall preside in their respective divisions at all terms thereof. In case of the absence of either, the judge holding the next shortest term shall preside. The elder in service of the two chief justices shall preside at a sitting of the whole court.

The commissions chose their own chief judges. Judge Josiah Scott, so chosen in February, 1876, declined to act. Judge Luther Day served during that year, and Judge William W. Johnson during term from

February, 1877, to February, 1879. Judge Moses M. Granger, twice chosen by the unanimous vote of his four associates, served from April 17, 1883, to April 17, 1885. As his business required his presence in Zanesville a part of every week, by agreement the second commission took a recess from noon of every Friday until noon of Monday, each judge doing a full week's work.

The statutes now require the Supreme Court to hold an annual term beginning on the Tuesday after the first Monday in January, at Columbus, Ohio. It may hold special or adjourned terms at such times and places as the judges or a majority of them shall, from time to time, determine; but if held elsewhere than in Columbus thirty days' notice of time and place must be published in Columbus newspapers.

It is not now easy to picture for ourselves in thought the Ohio judiciary as they administered justice during the first decades of Ohio life. Many of them had been born and educated in the "Old Thirteen States"; some had graduated at Yale College and studied law at the noted law school of Judge Reeve in Litchfield, Connecticut; while others were almost self-made as students of the law. Within all Ohio, in those early years, the aggregate of law books did not number so many as may now be found in each leading law office in our county towns. Every lawyer judge traveled many hundreds of miles each year upon a circuit in which the best roads were very poor, and the most of them often impassable on wheels. The president judge of the Third (then the Eastern) Circuit, began at Warren, Trumbull county, on the second Tuesday in March, and ended at Zanes-

ville, Muskingum county, as soon after the fourth Tuesday in December as the docket there would permit; but next, before going to Zanesville, he had to sit at Marietta. If you look at the map you can trace him from Warren in Trumbull via New Lisbon in Columbiana, Steubenville in Jefferson, St. Clairsville in Belmont, and Marietta in Washington, to Zanesville in Muskingum. Although the Ohio River bounded four of his counties, and a passage by boat was sometimes had, the navigation was too irregular to be relied upon. The president judges in the First and Second circuits rode about equal distances. While the Supreme judges numbered only three, their travel carried them once a year to every county in each of the three circuits. Members of the county bar traveled with, or met, the judges and lodged with, or near, them during term. The saddle bags carried Ohio Statutes, then small in bulk, Blackstone's Commentaries; sometimes Coke or Littleton; sometimes a volume or two of an English law or equity report; and a small "vade mecum" legal treatise, the name of which is now known to few of our profession.

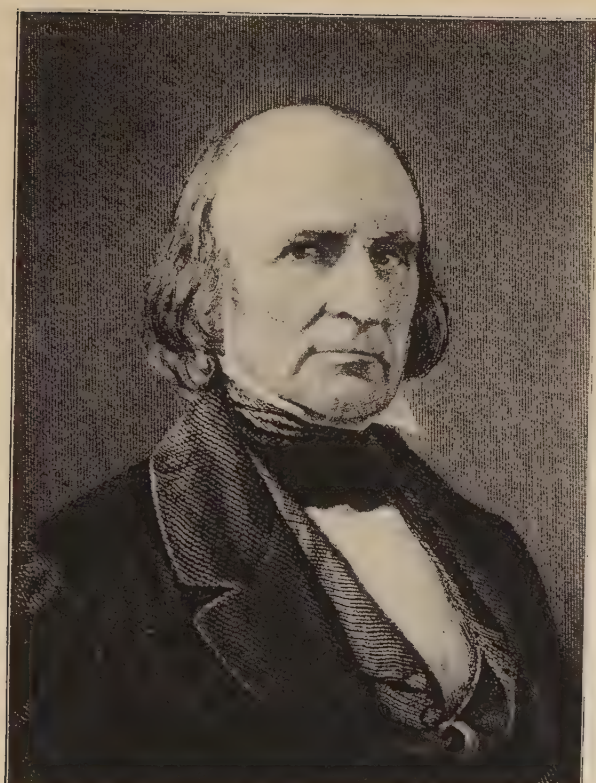
Such a life made these judges thinkers. If riding alone, each had ample time and temptation to beguile the tedium of slow travel by putting to himself legal cases, questions and problems, and solving them upon principle. If in company of other judges, or lawyers, each would try to test or puzzle his companions, or to find entertainment, or profit, in discussing legal difficulties in which he, or his clients, were interested.

Out of this life those who were blessed with legal ability and judicial minds grew to be great judges,

during many years upon the bench caused right and justice to prevail within their jurisdictions, and left behind them, among lawyers and people, high reputations for ability and integrity.

Space permits only mention of one of these. On February 10, 1810, when thirty-five legislative votes reelected Francis Dunlevy, president judge of the First, or Cincinnati Circuit, of the Common Pleas, John McLean had thirty-three votes. On February 17, 1816, McLean was chosen, by the Legislature, one of four Supreme judges, and sat upon our Ohio State Bench until 1822. Then President Monroe asked him to be the commissioner of the general land office. In 1823 the same President made him Postmaster-General, in which office President John Quincy Adams continued him until 1829. Then President Jackson nominated him a justice of the United States Supreme Court. His great service there for thirty-two years was ended by his death in 1861. He was one of those to whom I have referred as almost self-made lawyers and judges.

He was born in Morris county, New Jersey, on the 11th day of March, 1785. In 1789 his father, a poor man with a large family, removed to the West, stopping first in Morgantown, Virginia, thence going to Nicholasville, Kentucky, and finally, in 1799, settled on a farm in Warren county, Ohio. John worked on the farm until sixteen years old, then received private instruction in the classics for two years, and, at eighteen, went to Cincinnati to study law. Meanwhile he supported himself by writing in the county clerk's office. In 1807 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Lebanon, Warren county. From 1813 to 1816 he repre-



sented the Cincinnati district in Congress. In the latter year, at the age of thirty-one, he took his seat on the Supreme Bench of Ohio.

My study of the courts of those days was embarrassed by the fact that Ohio made no provision for publishing reports of cases decided in her courts until about 1824. The first official volume—First Hammond (Ohio) Reports,—published in 1824, begins with a case decided on the circuit in August, 1821, and contains only six cases decided prior to December term, 1823. Benjamin Tappan, who was then president judge of the then Fifth Circuit from 1816 to 1823, afterward published a small volume now known and referred to in our Ohio Digests as "Tappan's Report."

However, public records and a few references by one or two Ohio writers of history, show how, in its earliest years, the judiciary of Ohio maintained its constitutional position as a department of the State Government and thereby preserved the Constitution itself from being converted into a cipher.

At the session begun in December, 1805, the Legislature passed an act relating to justices of the peace. Its fifth section so far extended their jurisdiction that no party to a suit in which more than twenty and not more than fifty dollars was in dispute could obtain a trial by jury. The twenty-ninth section provided that if any plaintiff suing on original writ in the Common Pleas did not recover more than fifty dollars, he must pay his own costs. In 1807, Calvin Pease, sitting as president judge in the Common Pleas in Belmont and also in Jefferson, held said provisions of said sections unconstitutional and declared them null and

void, because Section 8, Article 8, Ohio Constitution read, "The right of trial by jury shall be inviolate." In the Supreme Court, to which one or more of said cases had been duly carried, the voices of Samuel Huntington and George Tod, judges, affirmed the rulings made by Judge Pease. When the General Assembly met at Chillicothe in December, 1807, the then acting Governor (Thomas Kirker, the Speaker of the Senate) in his message related said decisions and recommended that the Legislature make suitable provision for the trial of actions in which the issues concerned values between twenty and more than fifty dollars. The House at once referred the matter to a special committee. On January 4, 1808, it passed a resolution reported by said committee, reading thus:

"Resolved, That the judges of the State are not authorized by the Constitution to set aside an act of the Legislature by declaring the same unconstitutional and void."

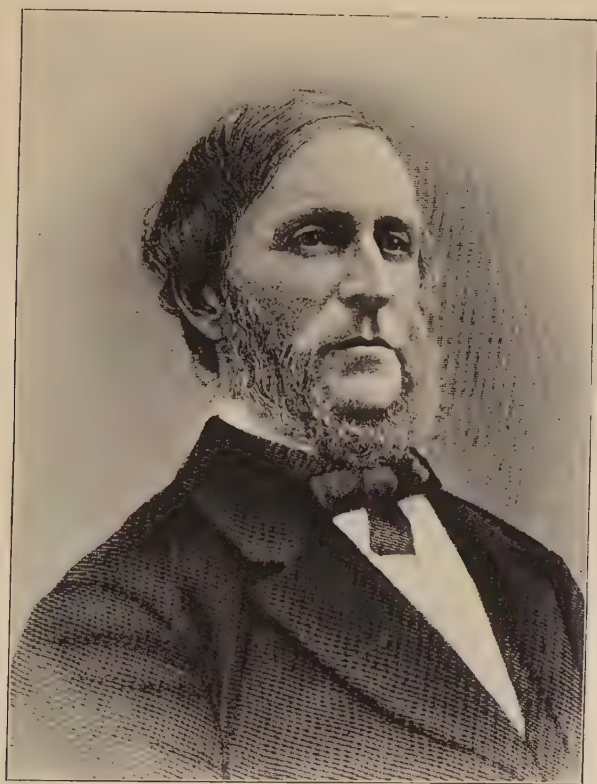
The vote was ayes 18, noes 12. Although the committee continued to consult, no further action was had at that session. On December 23, 1808, the House adopted resolutions impeaching Judge Pease by a vote of 35 to 11; and on the next day similar ones impeaching Judge Tod by 34 to 9. Judge Huntington, in October, 1808, had been elected Governor, and had resigned his judgeship in order to enter upon his new office; so no resolution against him was presented.

The House directed Thomas Morris, Joseph Sharpe, James Pritchard, Samuel Marrett and Othniel Looker to act as managers of the prosecution during the trial before the Senate. Judge Pease at once filed answer

admitting his decisions, averring that they were fully supported by constitutional law, and that it was his official duty to decide and adjudge as he had done, and pleading "not guilty." Judge Tod did the like. The Senate sat as a court of impeachment from within the last week in December until the end of the first week in February, 1809, but not continuously, nor for a whole day at a time, and then acquitted both judges.

The question involved was new to lawyers and people. Before 1630, in England, Lord Chief Justice Coke had said: "When an act of Parliament is against common reason, or repugnant, or impossible to be performed, the common law controls it and adjudges said act to be void"; and about 1690 Lord Chief Justice Holt, quoting this, added, "Lord Coke said not an extravagant but a reasonable saying." These utterances had remained buried in old, seldom examined books. Few men living and acting in English America between 1775 and 1808 had any knowledge of them. Happily Judge Pease was among those few. The general impression was that an act of Parliament or of a Legislature overrode the courts and could only be neutralized by amendment, repeal or revolution. The Supreme Court of the United States, prior to 1807, had decided cases in each of which the constitutionality of a statute of the United States or of the State of Connecticut had been questioned, but had adjudged said statutes constitutional. At February term, 1808, in the case of the *United States vs. Judge Peters*, 5 Cranch's Reports, pages 115 to 141, Chief Justice Marshall, the entire court concurring, adjudged an act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in April, 1803, uncon-

stitutional and void. The case is of interest in considering the Ohio impeachment cases of 1808-9. In January, 1803, Richard Peters, United States district judge for Pennsylvania, in a suit fully within the jurisdiction of his court, had made a decree distributing the proceeds of a judicial sale of the cargo of the ship "Active." In 1803 the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act declaring the decree so made by the United States Court invalid, and directing the Attorney-General of the State to require payment of said sale moneys into the State Treasury, and in case of refusal to sue for them in a State Court. Said act also "authorized and required the Governor of Pennsylvania to protect the just rights of the State, in respect of the premises by any further means and measures that he may deem necessary for the purpose, and also to protect the persons and properties of the defendants, Elizabeth Sargeant and Esther Waters, for any process whatever issued out of any Federal Court in consequence of their obedience to the requisition, so as aforesaid directed to be made to them by the Attorney-General of this commonwealth." The moneys ordered distributed by Judge Peters's decree were in custody of said two ladies as executrixes of their father, David Rittenhouse. The persons entitled, under the decree, to the moneys, applied to Judge Peters to issue the proper process to enforce payment according to his decree. This he declined to do. Then they applied to and obtained from the Supreme Court of the United States a mandamus to compel the judge to issue the process. Judge Peters, in his answer to the writ, said: "From prudential more than other motives, I



deemed it best to avoid embroiling the government of the United States and that of Pennsylvania (if the latter government should choose to do so), on a question which has rested on my single opinion, so far as it is touched by my decree; and under the influence of this sentiment I have withheld the process required. I entertained a hope that a Legislature succeeding that by which the act before mentioned was passed, would, under a more temperate view of the subject, have repealed it, and enabled and directed the executive of the state, or some other authority, to put this case in legal train of investigation; so that the final judgment and decree of the superior tribunal of the United States might have been in a proper course obtained."

The timidity of Judge Peters had delayed for five years the enforcement of a valid judicial decree. As the opinion of the Supreme Court of the nation was not delivered until after January, 1808, the Ohio judges acted in 1806 and 1807 without its aid. In August, 1806, in an infant State, amid the yet thinly settled woodlands of eastern Ohio, Calvin Pease, holding Common Pleas Court at St. Clairsville and at Steubenville, far from libraries, thought out the question. In 1807 Huntington and Tod affirmed his judgment. Notwithstanding excitement, the House consulted for almost one year before reporting articles of impeachment, although three-fourths of the body thought the judges guilty. The Senate gave more than one month to hearing and consideration. Itself a member of the legislative body, it in effect decided that the judicial power could annul a statute because it contravened the Constitution.

The leaders in the attempt to impeach Judges Tod and Pease were among the ablest of the Ohioans of that time. One of the managers, Thomas Morris, was subsequently elected a Supreme Judge, later a United States Senator. Thomas Worthington, an earnest supporter of the charges, served for years as United States Senator, and later as Governor of the State. During 1807-8-9-10, the excitement in political quarters was intense. The impeaching resolutions were voted for by more than three-fourths of the House. The acquittal did not for more than a year destroy this intense feeling. Although the supporters of impeachment did not elect as large a majority in the House of 1809-10 as they held in that of 1808-9, they were able in January, 1810, to pass what was known as "The Sweeping Resolution." This vacated the offices of all the then judges of the Supreme Court, all president judges of the Common Pleas circuits, and all the associate-judges of Common Pleas in every county. It also vacated the offices of Secretary of State, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State. Another act provided for the election of new justices of the peace in every township.

This exercise of legislative power evidently "relieved the pressure." How did the people treat the accused judges? In October, 1808, the people elected Judge Huntington Governor of the State; in October, 1810, Trumbull county sent Judge Tod to the State Senate; in February, 1810, the Legislature gave twenty-eight votes for Judge Tod for president judge of Common Pleas, and in 1816 and 1823 elected and reelected him to that office, in which he served for fourteen years;

in 1812 Trumbull county sent Judge Pease to the State Senate; and the State Legislature in 1815 and 1822 elected and reelected him a judge of the Supreme Court, where he served for fourteen years.

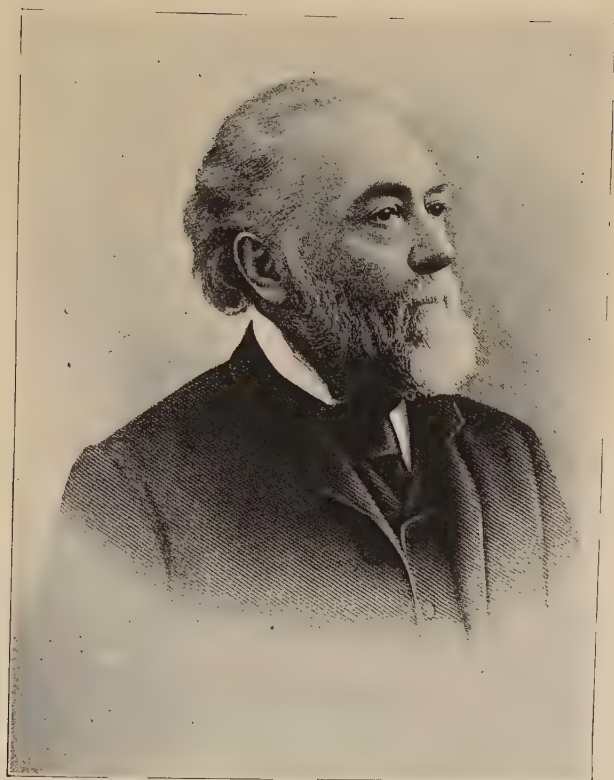
Ohio should always be proud of the conduct of her sons in this controversy. But she should award the laurel for that battle to her judiciary. They preserved the State Constitution. Unless the courts can make null a legislative act not authorized by the Constitution, that Constitution would be valueless, because its provisions could not be enforced against the will of a bare majority in each house of the Legislature. Brief sketches of the three judges who so served the State, will be of interest.

Calvin Pease was born in Suffield, Connecticut, September 9, 1776; studied law with Gideon Granger (who was Postmaster-General from 1801 to 1814), and married his preceptor's sister; was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1798, and to our Territorial bar at Marietta in October, 1800, where and when George Tod and Samuel Huntington were also admitted. On April 10, 1803, the Legislature elected him president judge of Common Pleas for the Third Circuit. He served until March 4, 1810, when he resigned. As already stated, he sat as a Supreme Judge of Ohio from 1816 to 1830, maintaining and deserving high reputation for ability, integrity and knowledge of legal principles. In person he was tall and well-made; in temperament, cheerful and agreeable. Tradition tells that he was noted also for his wit.

George Tod was born in Suffield, Connecticut, December 11, 1773; graduated at Yale in 1795; studied law

at Judge Reeve's famous school in Litchfield, Connecticut, and became a member of the bar of that State. He came to Ohio, and was, as already stated, admitted to the bar at Marietta in October, 1800, and at once became prosecuting attorney of Trumbull county. He served as State Senator from Trumbull county in 1804-5; and as Supreme Judge from 1806 to 1810; again as State Senator in 1810-11. Was major and later colonel of the 19th Ohio Militia regiment in 1812-13-14, and served with credit at Fort Meigs and at Sackett's Harbor; sat as president judge of Common Pleas in the Third Circuit from 1815 to 1829. He died October 11, 1841. He was the father of David Tod, the war Governor of Ohio, who was elected by 55,223 majority in October, 1861, and effectively supported President Lincoln during his entire term.

Samuel Huntington was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1765; graduated at Yale in 1795; practiced law at Norwich; was sent by owners of Western Reserve lands to examine their property; decided to live in Ohio; was admitted to the bar at Marietta in 1800; represented Trumbull county in the Constitutional Convention of 1802; represented the same county in the State Senate, 1803-4; was elected Supreme Judge April 2, 1803, and served until the fall of 1808, when he resigned in order to qualify as Governor of the State, in which high position he served two years. He died in February, 1817, at Painesville, Ohio. His family was old and of high repute in eastern Connecticut. He was worthy of his parentage, and deserved and faithfully discharged the trusts awarded him by clients, by his fellow-legislators, and by the people.



For almost half a century, from April, 1803, to February, 1852, beside each lawyer president judge of Common Pleas in each county, sat two or three "associate-judges"—laymen,—elected by the Legislature for terms of seven years. This office had been adopted from Pennsylvania. These associate-judges formed a necessary part of the court at all times, and alone—as a general thing—transacted all business pertaining to an Orphans' or Probate Court. Each of them had a right to vote upon every decision—each of their votes being equal to that of the lawyer president judge.

In 1847 the president judge of the Muskingum Circuit was disabled by sickness for a full year. He wished to resign, but the bar insisted that he should continue in office. So for that year the associate-judges held all the terms. As there was only one lawyer judge in each circuit, no substitute for Judge Richard Stillwell could be obtained. The associates also sat alone in cases in which the president judge had been of counsel or was otherwise interested.

At the last term in Muskingum, under the old Constitution, in January, 1852, a question arose that resulted in an overruling of the opinion of the president judge by his associates. Numerous indictments under the liquor law of 1851 had been presented by the Grand Jury. The prosecuting attorney, who for many subsequent years was a distinguished lawyer, and served a full term as judge, had omitted a certain negative averment. Judge Corrington W. Searle, deciding a motion to quash one of the indictments, and following what had become a custom when such a question had been submitted, announced an opinion sustaining the

motion as the judgment of the court without consulting either of his associates; and, the noon hour having arrived, ordered a recess. The question involved had been much discussed, not only in court but among the people, and temperance men were anxious that the prosecutions should be sustained. When court opened, in the afternoon, Judge Horatio J. Cox gave an opinion against the motion to quash. Judge Wilkin Reed then did the like. Judge Searle then said, "The Court being divided in opinion, the motion is overruled." Hearing this, Judge Jacob P. Springer added, "I agree with the associate-judges." Judge Searle docketed the decision, and soon after declared the court adjourned *sine die*; and the old court, with the old Constitution, was dead. The question involved survived. Judge Richard Stillwell, during his first term under the new Constitution, decided as the associates had done, but the Supreme Court, three judges concurring, agreed with Judge Searle and reversed Judge Stillwell.

The list of associate-judges contains the names of many men well known for their experience, good sense, good judgment and integrity. For forty-nine years they administered the laws regulating the administration of estates, partition of lands, etc., sensibly and justly.

The decisions of Judges Pease, Tod and Huntington, as already stated, made our State Constitution safe from injury at the will of bare legislative majorities. The unfortunate blunder made by the refusal of the Constitutional Convention to vest in the Governor a qualified veto power, compelled the courts to determine countless questionings about legislative action. The number



of statutes and parts of statutes, denied validity by Ohio courts within the century, may be computed by the hundred. As no court could interfere to protect the citizen until action duly brought and submitted, the people of Ohio have been wronged by so-called statutes. It became a well known and recognized usage for judiciary committees in each House to report "without recommendation" bills whose unconstitutionality was evident, and for the House to pass them, leaving the courts when duly invoked to prevent further injury to the people.

Another question of vast importance was presented to the Ohio judiciary. "By what tribunal, if any, could *final* decisions be made between state and national authority?"

In the Constitutional Convention of 1787, a Virginia member offered a resolution reading:

"A national judiciary ought to be established with jurisdiction to hear and determine cases in which foreigners and citizens, a citizen of one State and a citizen of another State, may be interested; cases which respect the collection of the national revenue, impeachments of national officers, and questions which involve the national peace and harmony."

The Convention adopted it by a unanimous vote, and so worded Article III. of the National Constitution as to vest "the judicial power of the United States in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish"; and to provide that "The judicial power shall extend to *all* cases, in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made,

or which shall be made under their authority; to *all* cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grant of different states, and between a State, or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens, or subjects; in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In *all* the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

The Eleventh amendment to the National Constitution provided:

"The judiciary power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted, against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

By express provision the National Constitution extended the jurisdiction of the national courts to *all* cases and controversies above enumerated, except suits brought against any State by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State; and also by express provision authorized Congress to regulate the "Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court."

Unless an act of Congress should provide for bringing the final judgment of a State Court, rendered in any of said enumerated cases, or controversies, into the national Supreme Court for review, much of Article III. would be made of no effect.

Therefore, Congress made what is now Section 709, Revised Statutes of the United States, a law "of the land."

A final judgment, or decree, in any suit in the highest court of a State, in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty, or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the United States, and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of their validity; or where any title, right, privilege, or immunity is claimed under the Constitution, or any treaty, or statute of, or commission held or authority exercised under, the United States and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or immunity specially set up or claimed, by either party, under such Constitution, treaty, statute, commission or authority, may be reëxamined, and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court upon a writ of error. The writ shall have the same effect as if the judgment or decree complained of had been rendered or passed, in a court of the United States; and the proceeding upon the reversal shall be the same, except that the Supreme Court may, at their discretion, proceed to a final decision of the case and award execution, or remand

the same to the court from which it was removed. The Supreme Court may reaffirm, reverse, modify or affirm the judgment or decree of such State court, and may, at their discretion, award execution or remand the same to the court from which it was removed by the writ.

In *Woodward vs. Dartmouth College*, 4 Wheaton R. 518, the Supreme Court of the nation held that "the charter of a private corporation is in nature of a contract between the State and the corporation, and no material change can be made in such act of incorporation, unless with the assent of the corporation, unless said power of change was reserved." In *Ohio vs. Commercial Bank of Cincinnati*, 7 Ohio (Hammond) Part I, page 125, Ohio Supreme Court, by the voices of Chief Justice Peter Hitchcock and Justices Ebenezer Lane and John C. Wright (Judge Joshua Collett dissenting), followed the ruling of the United States Supreme Court, and adjudged that the State could not collect from the bank a larger tax than its charter reserved. This was "Ohio Doctrine" until *Bank v. Knoup, Treasurer*, 1 Ohio State Rep. 603, decided in 1853 by Judge John A. Corwin, Chief Justice William B. Caldwell, and Judges Thomas W. Bartley, Allen G. Thurman, and Rufus P. Ranney concurring, overruled the old court. The last case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which, in 1856, by the voices of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney and Justices John McLean, James M. Wayne, Samuel Nelson, Robert C. Grier, and Benjamin R. Curtis (Justices John Catron, Peter V. Daniel, and John A. Campbell dissenting), reversed the Ohio Court of 1853 and approved the old case in 7 Ohio Rep.

Pursuant to the act of Congress the national Supreme Court issued to the Ohio Supreme Court a mandate reversing the judgment of 1853 and ordering that court to enter and enforce said decree of reversal.

A motion to enter said mandate was submitted at December term, 1856. Judge Joseph R. Swan, having been of counsel for the bank in the case prior to his election as judge, did not sit. Judge Josiah Scott, with whom concurred Judges Jacob Brinkerhoff and Ozias Bowen, held:

“The questions arising in this case, and the opinion of this court upon them, were such as to bring it within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, unless we assume that that tribunal has no jurisdiction to review any decisions whatever of the State Courts, or questions relating to the conflict of a State law with the Constitution of the United States.

“The theory upon which such a position must rest a majority of this court is not prepared to adopt. We do not mean to say that in case of clear usurpation by the Supreme Court of the United States, of an authority and jurisdiction wholly unwarranted by the Federal Constitution, it would not be competent for this court, as a court of last resort in a sovereign state, to decline obedience to a mandate issued in the exercise of such usurped jurisdiction. But no such case is before us. On the contrary, the jurisdiction here claimed has been constantly exercised by the Supreme Court of the United States ever since the organization of the general government, with the general acquiescence of the State courts.

In conformity, then, with what has heretofore been the uniform practice in this State, we direct the mandate to be entered."

Judge Thomas W. Bartley, on pages 343 and 344 of 6th Ohio State Reports, worded the syllabi of his dissenting opinion thus:

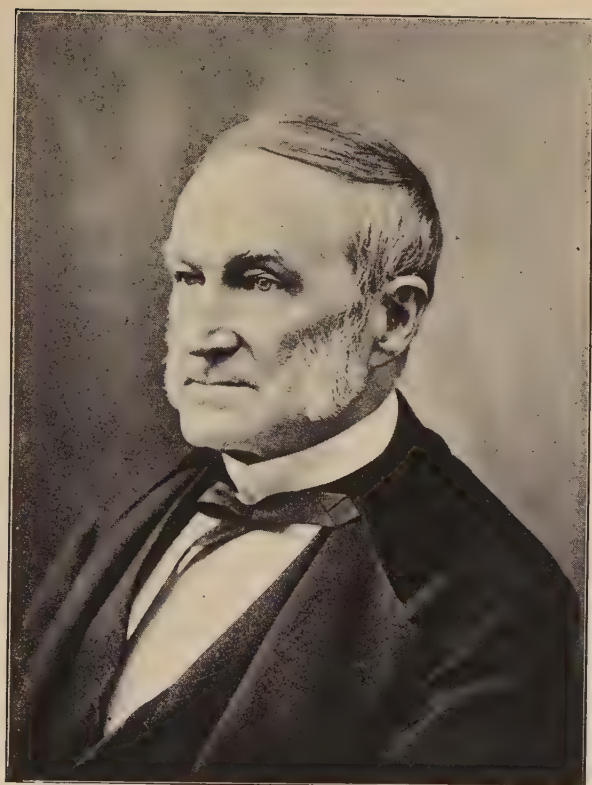
"The provision of the Constitution of the United States expressly conferring appellate jurisdiction on the Supreme Court does not authorize the exercise of appellate power to that tribunal over the State Courts, but extends simply to appeal from the subordinate Federal courts.

"There is no provision in the Constitution from which a supervising power in the Supreme Court of the United States over the State courts can be derived by way of incident or implication.

"The Supreme Court of the United States has not been constituted the exclusive tribunal of last resort, to determine all controversies in relation to conflicts of authority between the Federal Government and the several states of the Union.

"The State courts and the Federal courts are coördinate tribunals, having concurrent jurisdiction in numerous cases, but neither having a supervising power over the other; and where the jurisdiction is concurrent, the decision of that court, or rather of the courts of that judicial system, in which jurisdiction first attaches, is final and conclusive as to the parties."

Judge Bartley filled Volume 6 of Ohio State Reports from page 343 to page 448 in an attempt to support his said syllabi.



But he does not attempt to explain how the judicial power of the United States can be made to extend to and include *all cases* enumerated in Article III. of the national Constitution, unless its courts can draw to them and reëxamine judgments and decrees of State courts that deny to citizens of the United States some right given or secured by that Constitution; or attempt to enforce some State enactment that is in violation of the Constitution.

Happily, the majority of the court maintained the true doctrine and held Ohio firmly within constitutional moorings. If the dissenting judge could have had his way, five years before South Carolina led the way into insane civil war, our State would have forbidden the enforcement within her limits of all United States laws and judgments not approved by a majority of our State Supreme Court.

Three years later—at Columbus in May, 1859—the Ohio Supreme Court, amid intense popular excitement, once more saved our State.

Paragraph 3 of Section 2 of Article IV. of the National Constitution reads:

“No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.”

To enforce this constitutional provision Congress passed the act of February 12, 1793, approved by President Washington, and the act of September 18, 1850, approved by President Fillmore. The Supreme Court

of the United States, in *Prigg. v. Pennsylvania*, 16 Peters 539, in 1842, unanimously decided that the law of 1793 was constitutional; and in 1858, in *Ableman v. Booth*, 21 Howard, U. S. Reports 506, held the act of 1850 constitutional in all of its provisions, the whole court concurring. On April 15, 1859, Simon Bushnell was found guilty under an indictment framed under the act of 1850, and was sentenced by the United States District Court at Cleveland, Ohio, to sixty days' imprisonment in the jail of Cuyahoga county from and after May 11, 1859, and to pay a fine of \$600 and the costs of prosecution.

Counsel for Bushnell applied to the Ohio Supreme Court at Columbus, and a writ of habeas corpus brought the case and the accused before that tribunal, "to inquire into the cause of such imprisonment."

A long line of decisions had defined the limits within which the inquiring court could act, and an Ohio statute read:

"If it appear that the person, alleged to be restrained of his liberty, is in custody of an officer under process issued by a court or magistrate, or by virtue of the judgment or order of a court of record, and that the court or magistrate has jurisdiction to issue the process, render the judgment, or make the order, the person shall not be discharged by reason of any informality or defect in the process, judgment, or order."

If the so-called "Fugitive Slave Act," passed September 18, 1850, was constitutional, all admitted that the prisoner was legally held under the sentence, judgment, and writ of the United States District Court at Cleveland. No one disputed the fact that the

Supreme Court of the United States had unanimously, within the year, decided that said law was constitutional in all of its provisions. Chief Justice Joseph R. Swan, and Judges Josiah Scott and William V. Peck held that, on such a question, the decision of the national Supreme Court was binding upon the State Court, and they remanded the prisoner to the Cleveland jail. Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff thought that the indictment was defective, and for that and for some other reasons favored a discharge of the prisoner. Judge Milton Sutliff refused to be bound by the repeated and unanimous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, decided for himself that said act was unconstitutional and invalid, and voted to discharge the prisoner.

If a majority of the Ohio Court had concurred with him, if either Peck, Scott, or Swan had voted with Brinkerhoff and Sutliff, Governor Salmon P. Chase held himself ready to use the Ohio militia in resistance to the United States authority, and to prevent the enforcement of the decree of the United States Court. This would have placed Ohio in June, 1859, where South Carolina and her allies were in 1861, so far as concerned constitutional principles.

Judge Joseph R. Swan had been elected in 1854 by more than 77,000 majority. On May 1, 1859, he was expecting renomination and reëlection. The intense anti-slavery feeling prevalent in Ohio later in that month assured him that, unless he would join in defying the Supreme Court of the United States, and in preventing the enforcement within Ohio of the Fugitive Slave Law, he could neither be renominated nor

elected. The same feeling assured Judges Scott and Peck that their concurrence with Chief Justice Swan would make improbable their own renomination in succeeding years. Grandly did they maintain judicial independence and integrity. Bravely did they do their whole duty. They firmly held Ohio to her place in the Union.

On September 15, 1858, in his debate with Stephen A. Douglas, at Jonesboro, Illinois, Abraham Lincoln said:

"Let me ask you why many of us, who are opposed to slavery upon principle, give our acquiescence to a fugitive slave law? Why do we hold ourselves under obligations to pass such a law, and abide by it when it is passed? Because the Constitution makes provision that the owners of slaves shall have the right to reclaim them. Now, on what ground would a member of Congress, who is opposed to slavery in the abstract, vote for a fugitive slave law, as I would deem it my duty to do? Because there is a constitutional right which needs legislation to enforce it. And, although it is distasteful to me, I have sworn to support the Constitution; and having so sworn, I cannot conceive that I do support it if I withhold from that right any legislation to make it practical."

Amid the excited feeling of 1859, Chief Justice Swan was retired to private life because he so bravely did his duty. But Abraham Lincoln's teaching so far corrected party sentiment that he was chosen President in 1860, and Judge Josiah Scott reëlected in 1861.

Each of the three judges, who so bravely, nobly and effectively served their country, should ever be held in most honorable memory by our people.

Joseph Rockwell Swan was born December 28, 1802, in Oneida county, New York. He received a classical education at Aurora in that State, and there began to study law. He came to Columbus, Ohio, in 1824, and continuing study in the office of his uncle, Judge Gustavus Swan, was soon admitted to the bar. He was prosecuting attorney of Franklin county from 1830 until in 1834 the Legislature elected him president judge of the Twelfth Circuit, then consisting of Champaign, Clark, Delaware, Franklin, Logan, Madison and Union counties. He was reëlected in 1841, but resigned in 1845; formed the noted law firm of Swan and Andrews (John W. Andrews being the junior member) and practiced with energy and success until 1854. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, passed in May of that year, aroused the country. Although Ohio, in October, 1853, had chosen William Medill, Democrat, Governor by a plurality exceeding 61,000 votes, in October, 1854, Judge Swan—Republican or “anti-Nebraska candidate”—was elected Supreme Judge by a majority of more than 77,000 votes.

“On the bench of the Supreme Court” (I quote from John W. Andrews, Allen G. Thurman and R. A. Harrison) “he fully sustained his earlier reputation as a judge and probably held as high a place in the estimation of the bench, the bar and the public, as has ever been reached by any one of the many distinguished men who have adorned our judicial history. Wise, patient, firm, impartial, courteous, he never lost sight of the dignity of his high office, to which he brought unusual native vigor of mind, large stores of learning, untiring

industry, and the most conscientious regard for the rights of litigants, and abhorrence of all injustice and wrong."

We have seen how and why unusual political excitement prevented his renomination and election. Its injustice did not disturb him. Not long afterward an appointment to fill a vacancy on the Supreme bench, and also a Republican nomination as a candidate therefor, were tendered him. But after leaving the bench in February, 1860, he never renewed the active practice of his profession, nor accepted a judicial position. In 1836 he published the treatise entitled, "A Treatise on the Law Relating to the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace, etc.," of which eleven editions were issued during his lifetime and a twelfth prepared by him. That was published after his death. Ohio editors have since prepared and published other editions. Quoting again from Andrews, Thurman and Harrison: "This has probably proved to be the most useful book ever published in Ohio. Its circulation has been immense among the successive generations of justices of the peace in every township in the state, lawyers, county officers, judges and business men, in other states as well as our own; and it has been a model for similar works elsewhere. The influence of such a book, circulating in every neighborhood and among all classes, in shaping the characters of the people and inculcating a reverence for law, can hardly be overestimated."

In 1850-51 Judge Swan represented Franklin county in the second Constitutional Convention of Ohio, and rendered valuable service as a member of the committee on the judicial department, and of the committee on

public debts and works. An act relating to the settlement of estates of deceased persons, and another relating to wills, passed by the General Assembly of Ohio in 1840, were drafted by Judge Swan. But few amendments of these statutes have been found necessary.

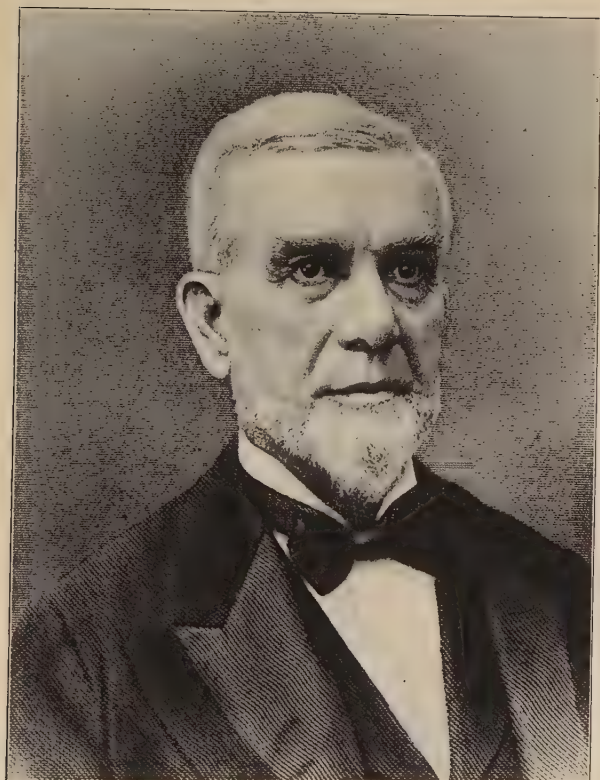
Four general revisions of Ohio Statutes were made by Judge Swan. Of these the code commissioners of 1880 wrote: "Perhaps no other man, with the material before him, and in the absence of all power to change it, would have been able to produce a collation of our statutes so admirable in all that pertains to the work of an editor as Swan's statutes of 1841. In 1854-55, 1860, and 1868 he performed the same task of collating and arranging the statutes in force."

In 1843 he published his "Guide to Executors and Administrators; Swan's Pleading and Precedents"—one volume in 1845, a second in 1850. In 1860 appeared "Swan's Pleadings and Precedents under the Code." Of this Andrews, Thurman, and Harrison wrote: "The bench and bar of Ohio were largely influenced by it, and led to construe the code in the spirit of the code itself; and as a consequence questions of pleading and practice brought before the Supreme Court of Ohio under the code, which in the State of New York fill many volumes, would not altogether make one volume of the size of the Ohio State Reports. *** His private life was in all respects in keeping with and worthy of the place which he held in the estimation of the public. In every station, and always, he was the same quiet, upright, conscientious, patriotic, Christian man, loving home, friends, neighbors, and country, and finding in them and the duties claimed by them a means of

preparation for and foretaste of that life to come which Christianity reveals. His name will live in our history; and as long as the Common Law of England shall constitute the basis of our jurisprudence Joseph Rockwell Swan will be held in grateful remembrance by the bar and people of Ohio."

He died at his home in Columbus on December 18, 1884.

Josiah Scott was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on December 1, 1803, on his father's farm, about three miles from Cannonsburg—the seat of Jefferson College, where he was educated under the celebrated Dr. McMillen. He lived at home, walking to and from college. In 1821 he graduated with the highest honors of his class. For a time he taught a classical school in Richmond, Virginia. Later he returned to Cannonsburg and acted as a tutor in the college while he studied law. In 1830 he moved to Bucyrus, Ohio, and there began to practice law. In 1840-41 he represented Crawford, Delaware and Marion counties in the Ohio House of Representatives. In 1851 he made his home at Hamilton, Butler county, and practiced there until in October, 1856, he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court for the term that began on February 9, 1857. His predecessor, Judge Ranney, having resigned after October 11, 1856, Governor Chase named Judge Scott for the vacant place. He was reëlected in 1861 and 1866, but declined to be again a candidate in 1871. In 1872 he resumed practice at Bucyrus, but accepted from Governor Hayes a seat on the first Supreme Court Commission, where he served until February, 1879. In February, 1876, his associates elected him chief judge,



but he declined to accept it. Being in feeble health when his term on the Commission ended, he did not resume practice; and died on June 15, 1879. He was twice married, and was survived by his widow and by a son and two daughters, all children of his first wife. The life of Judge Scott was active and useful, and was distinguished for its purity. He possessed remarkable traits of character; was a profound thinker and an able jurist. He was noted for his mathematical attainments, and his hours of recreation were frequently spent in solving abstruse problems in the higher mathematics. His judicial opinions are in Volumes 5 to 21, inclusive, and in Volumes 27, 28, 30, 32 and 33, Ohio State Reports. I have quoted freely from a sketch prepared by his brother judges.

William Virgil Peck was born at Cayuga, New York, on April 16, 1804. His father died in the following September, and in October his mother returned to their former home in Litchfield, Connecticut. He there attended the common schools; then Pierce Academy, and later South Farms Academy, until, at twelve years of age, he was employed as a clerk in a store. In 1824 he entered the famous law school at Litchfield, then conducted by Judge Gould, and graduated in 1826. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered the office of Judge Bellamy Storer. In 1827 he opened his own office in Portsmouth, where, on June 8, 1830, he married Miss Mary Ann Cook. He soon acquired high reputation and a profitable practice. In February, 1847, the Ohio Legislature elected him president judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Seventeenth Circuit. In October, 1851, at the first election under the second

Constitution, the voters of the second subdivision of the Seventh Judicial District, composed of Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Scioto, and Vinton counties, made him its sole judge. They reëlected him in 1856 for a five-year term, but he resigned and took his seat on the Supreme bench in February, 1859, having, in October, 1858, defeated Judge Thomas W. Bartley. In 1863 he declined to be a candidate for another term. In 1864 he returned to Portsmouth, but did not resume practice. He died there on December 30, 1877, his wife—the mother of his many children—having preceded him on the eleventh day of the same month. "The History of Scioto County," by Captain N. W. Evans, tells us that "of his contemporaries at the bar none ever spoke of him as a lawyer and a judge except in terms of highest commendation. As a common pleas judge he was considered the superior of all who came before; and since his time there has not been his equal." His opinions as a Supreme Judge are in Volumes 8 to 14, both included, of Ohio State Reports.

It would be of interest to include sketches of many other Supreme judges. A few selections must suffice.

Charles Robert Sherman, father of William Tecumseh and John Sherman, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, September 26, 1788. He received the best educational advantages of his day, studied law under his father, Taylor Sherman, and Judge Chapman, and was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1810. He married Mary Hoyt in May of that year; traveled via Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Zanesville to Lancaster, Ohio; decided to settle there; and in 1811, with wife and infant child, rode on horseback through the wilderness to their new

home. The war with England began in 1812, and he, as major of the Fairfield regiment, was active in filling the county quota for the army at Detroit. An old lawyer, who knew him well, wrote: "Established permanently at Lancaster, he rapidly rose to eminence as a polished and eloquent advocate, and as a judicious, reliable counsellor at law; few men were his equal, and fewer still his superiors, in Ohio or out of it." The same lawyer wrote of early Ohio practice thus: "During the pioneer years of Ohio its lawyers were obliged to make extensive circuits; they were accustomed to accompany the courts from county to county. They rode together in primitive style; their saddle-bags stuffed with papers, documents, briefs, law books, clothing, and peradventure some creature delectation also. They were exposed to the same inclemencies and impediments in travel; they lodged together at the same inns, or taverns, messed at the same table, slept in the same rooms, and were not infrequently coerced by twos into the same bed. Free, jovial, genial, manly and happy times they were, when after a hard-fought field-day of professional antagonisms in court, the evening hours were crowded with social amenities, and winged with wit and merriment, with pathos, sentiment and song." * * * "At these symposiums of recreation—and they were held wherever the courts used to meet—Charles R. Sherman was always the most welcome of companions. Thus endowed and so associated, he became known as a leading and popular people's lawyer from the Ohio to Lake Erie."

In 1823 the Legislature elected him a Supreme Judge and placed him on the same bench with Calvin Pease, Jacob Burnet, and Peter Hitchcock. His opinions, in the early volumes of Hammond's Ohio Reports, are clear, compact, comprehensive, intuitive, logical, complete and conclusive. I quote from the same lawyer, who adds: "He won upon the bench, as he did at the bar, the affection and confidence of his associates. They esteemed him for his gentle and genial nature, for the brilliant flashes of his mind and the solid strength of his judgment; above all for the stainless integrity of his character as a judge and as a man." In June, 1829, when about to open court at Lebanon, Warren county, a virulent disease attacked him suddenly and caused almost immediate death on the twenty-fourth day of the month. No man in our State was more generally and sincerely mourned.

I cannot tell of Chief Justice Hitchcock in better words than those written by Judge William Lawrence when officially noting the termination of the court under the Constitution of 1802, on February 9, 1852.

Peter Hitchcock was born October 19, 1781, at Cheshire, Connecticut; graduated at Yale College in September, 1801; was admitted to the bar of his native State in March, 1803; removed to Burton, Geauga county, Ohio, in June, 1806, where he continued to reside, engaged in the practice of his profession, except when officially employed; was elected to the House of Representatives in 1810, and served one term, was elected to the Senate of Ohio in 1812, where he served two years; again elected in 1815, and during the session of 1815-16 presided over that body as speaker; was

elected in 1816 a Representative to Congress, in which capacity he served two years; again elected a member of the Ohio Senate in 1833, and during the session of 1834-35 a second time presided over that body as speaker; and finally was elected a member of the Convention which framed the new Constitution of Ohio, while he was yet Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

In all these various offices he acted a prominent and distinguished part, alike honorable to himself and to his country, with the history of which he is so identified that his services will be appreciated and his fame remembered as long as that history shall endure. As a jurist his services were still more preëminent. For twenty-eight years he was a Judge of the Supreme Court—the longest period of service rendered by any judge on that bench. His terms of service were as follows: He was commissioned as a Judge of the Supreme Court, February 5, 1819, in place of Hon. Ethan Allen Brown, resigned, and served seven years. He was again commissioned February 1, 1826, to take effect February 5, 1826, the date of the expiration of his first term, and served seven years. He was again commissioned March 7, 1835, in place of Hon. John C. Wright, resigned, and served seven years. He was again commissioned February 16, 1845, and served until February 9, 1852, when his term ceased by the operation of the new Constitution, about one week before the expiration of the full term for which the General Assembly had elected him.

He was chief judge six years; during 1831-32-33 and in 1849, 1850-51-52 until February 9. Two Ohio

colleges—Marietta and Western Reserve—honored him with the degree of LL.D.

Distinguished for his profound learning, his vast and varied attainments, his unsullied integrity, his long, laborious and useful services to the public, and for his extensive experience as a judge, in which capacity he was master of the law; with the confidence of the bar and the people, he retired from the high office of chief justice at the age of seventy years, enjoying in an eminent degree "*Mens sana in corpore sano.*"

He died on the fourth day of March, 1854, at Painesville, Ohio. Throughout his career he was a generous benefactor of benevolent enterprises.

Reuben Wood was born in Rutland county, Vermont, in 1792. He served in the War of 1812-15 as captain of Vermont volunteers. He later studied law, came to Cleveland, Ohio, and began practice there about 1820. From 1825 to 1828 he was a member of the Ohio Senate. In 1830 the Legislature elected him president judge of the Third Common Pleas Circuit; and on February 17, 1833, the same body made him a Supreme Court Judge; to which office he was reëlected in 1839, and served until 1846. In October, 1850, he was elected Governor of Ohio. The second Constitution terminating his term before its two years had passed, he was again elected in October, 1851, and was the first Governor under that Constitution. The Democratic national convention sitting at Baltimore in 1852 discussed the nomination of Governor Wood for the Presidency, but selected Franklin Pierce. If Reuben Wood had been President in 1853-54, his sound sense would have prevented the silly and disastrous repeal



of the Missouri Compromise, and perhaps have thereby saved our country from the Civil War of 1861-65. In 1853 Judge Wood resigned the governorship and accepted a consulship at Valparaiso, Chile, where the climate favored his restoration to health. In 1855 he resigned, returned to Ohio, retired from public life, and on October 2, 1864, died at Rockport, Cuyahoga county. His judicial opinions are in volumes six to fifteen—both included—Ohio Reports.

Rufus Putnam Ranney was born at Blandford, Hampden county, Massachusetts, on the 30th day of October, 1813. His father was a farmer of Scotch descent. The family removed to Portage county, Ohio, in 1824. There, then a western frontier settlement, the means of public instruction were limited. They had brought some standard books from Massachusetts. His active, penetrating intellect aroused within him a desire to get an education. By manual labor, and teaching in backwoods schools, he earned enough to enter an academy, where in a short time he prepared himself for college. By chopping cordwood he earned the money to enter Western Reserve College, then at Hudson, but for want of means he could not complete the college course. At the age of twenty-two, in the law office of Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade, he began to study law, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1836. Mr. Giddings began his long career in Congress, and upon Mr. Wade's suggestion the law firm of Wade and Ranney was formed, and soon became the leading one in northeastern Ohio. In 1845 Wade became president judge of the Common Pleas, and in 1851 entered the United States Senate. In 1846

Ranney removed to Warren in Trumbull county. His party—the Democratic—nominated him for Congress in 1846 and 1848 in a district in which it was hopelessly in the minority; but in 1850 Trumbull and Geauga counties—though heavily Whig—chose Ranney a delegate to the second Constitutional Convention, where he served with distinction on the committees on the judiciary, on revision, on amendments and some others. His associates on the judiciary committee were Henry Stanbery, Joseph R. Swan, William S. Groesbeck, and William Kennon. In 1892 a committee of the Ohio bar, composed of Allen G. Thurman, Richard A. Harrison Jacob D. Cox, F. E. Hutchins and Samuel E. Williamson thus wrote of his work and standing in that Convention:

“Although he was then a young man he was soon recognized as one of the leading members of the convention. In this body of distinguished lawyers, jurists and statesmen, there were few members who had as thorough knowledge of political science, constitutional law, political and judicial history and the principles of jurisprudence as Judge Ranney displayed in the debates of the convention. There was no more profound, acute and convincing reasoner on the floor of the convention, and in the committee rooms his suggestions and enlightened mind were invaluable. The amended constitution conforms very nearly to the principles and provisions advocated by him.”

In March, 1851, the General Assembly elected him a Supreme Judge to succeed Judge Avery; and in October of the same year the people elected him a member of the new Supreme Court. The terms were distrib-

uted by lot and the full five years fell to him. In October, 1856, Judge Josiah Scott, Republican, was chosen, and later in the year Judge Ranney resigned and began law practice at Cleveland in the firm of Ranney, Backus and Noble. In 1859 he was Democratic candidate for Governor, but the Republican candidate, William Dennison, was elected. In 1862 both parties went to Ranney, Backus and Noble for their candidates for Supreme Court Judge, and that year Franklin T. Backus, Republican, was defeated by his Democratic partner. But the attractions and demands of a large northern Ohio practice soon induced Judge Ranney to finally leave the bench. He resigned on February 23, 1865, and renewed the practice of law at Cleveland. The demands upon his professional services were more than he could comply with; but the needs of a man or woman in difficulty or distress were more likely to secure his devoted services than the offer of a large fee. Toward the close of his life he gradually withdrew from the practice of his profession; but the urgent solicitation of some old friend, or an attack upon some important constitutional or legal principle, drew him occasionally from his library to the court room, where his participation in a case never failed to bring together an audience of lawyers eager to learn from him the art of forensic reasoning, of which he was a consummate master, and to be entertained and instructed by his sympathy and familiarity with the more recent advances in the science of jurisprudence.

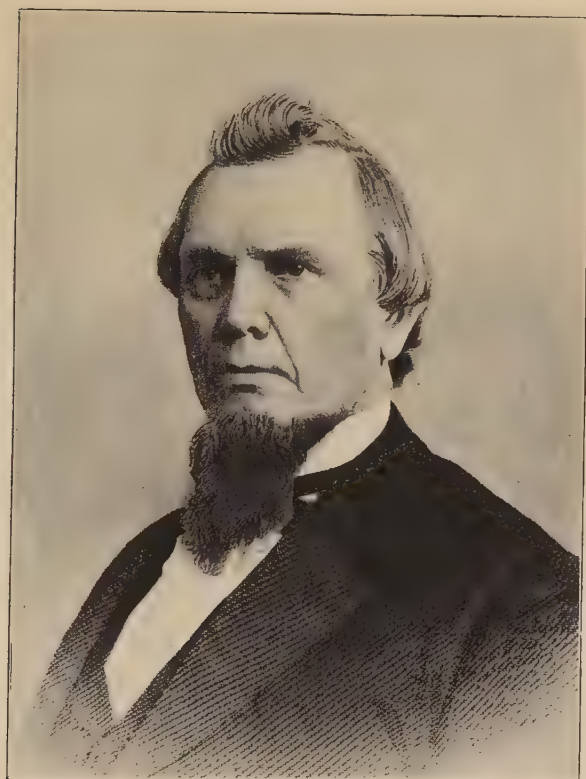
When the Ohio Bar Association was organized in 1881 he was made its first president. He devoted much

of his time for several years to placing "The Case School of Applied Science" at Cleveland upon a firm foundation, and providing for it adequate buildings and equipment. I quote again from the committee of lawyers:

"Judge Ranney was a man of great simplicity of character; wholly free from affectation and assumption. He could have attained the highest standing in any pursuit or station requiring the exercise of the best intellectual and moral qualities; but his ambition was chastened and moderate, and he seemed to have no aspirations for official place or popular applause. While always dignified he was a genial and companionable man, of fine wit and rare humor. While on the bench his most distinguished trait was his grasp of general principles, in preference to decided cases. He never ran to book shelves for a case which had some resemblance to that in hand, perceiving, as he did, that the resemblance is frequently misleading.

"Judge Ranney had those qualities of simplicity, directness, candor, solidity, strength and sovereign good sense which the independent and reflective life of the early settlers of the western country fostered. He was a personal force whose power was profoundly felt in the administration of justice throughout the state. He made a deep and permanent impression on the jurisprudence of Ohio."

He died at his home in Cleveland on the 6th day of December, 1891. As a man, as a lawyer, as a judge, and as a statesman he left a record without a blemish, a character above reproach, and a reputation as a jurist and statesman which but few members of the bar have attained.



William White was born in England on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1822. His parents died in his early childhood, and he came to Springfield, Ohio, in 1831 with an uncle. When twelve years old he was apprenticed for nine years to a cabinet maker. After six years' service he bought his remaining time, his master accepting the boy's notes for the purchase money. Having paid these out of his later earnings, he diligently attended Springfield schools, principally the high school, working at his trade during vacations and other spare time. He studied law under William A. Rodgers, an eminent lawyer of Clark county, teaching school at intervals for his necessary expenses. In 1846 he was admitted to the bar, and was his preceptor's partner until Mr. Rodgers became judge of Common Pleas in February, 1852. In 1847 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Clark county, and was thrice reëlected. In 1856 the bar nominated him for Common Pleas judge and he was chosen, over the two party candidates, by a large majority. The vote of Clark county was cast almost unanimously for him. In 1861 he was reëlected. Judge Hocking H. Hunter having on February 9, 1864, resigned as Supreme Judge, Governor John Brough the next day appointed William White to fill the vacancy. In 1864, 1868, 1873, and 1878 the people elected and reëlected him to the same office. Early in 1883 he was nominated by President Arthur, and confirmed by the Senate, judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, but his illness prevented acceptance by him. He died on March 12, 1883.

On the 14th of that month the Ohio State Bar Association, and other members of the bar, met in the Supreme Court room at Columbus. Judge Rufus P. Ranney, president of the association, appointed Richard A. Harrison, Allen G. Thurman, William H. West, W. W. Boynton, William J. Gilmore, Henry C. Noble, Durbin Ward, Michael A. Daugherty, and John W. Herron a committee "to draft a memorial and resolutions concerning the character and public services of Chief-Justice William White." They made a report, by Richard A. Harrison, which the meeting unanimously approved and adopted; the Supreme Court made it a part of their record, and by their order it was printed in full on pages 7 to 12, both included, in Volume 38, Ohio State Reports. I quote a few paragraphs:

"Judge White's simple and modest manners, his kindness of nature, his warm social impulses, his unvarying courtesy, his almost unexampled regard for the feelings and rights of others, his charity for human frailties, and his never failing patience toward all men, endeared him to everyone who knew him. These characteristics, as well as the manner in which he discharged the duties of his great office, made him a favorite with the bar, as well as with all ranks and conditions of men. Both the bar and the public manifested their admiration, esteem, confidence and gratitude toward him, by renominating without opposition, and reëlecting him, as often as his term of office expired.

"He was a wise and honest citizen. His neighbors, without exception, regarded him as a loving friend. He took pleasure in aiding them with his wise counsels, and his charities were bestowed with a free hand.

Those who have known him from boyhood affirm that he never had a personal enemy. His personal character was of the highest order. Exemplary rectitude and wise sobriety adorned his whole life. He was the very soul of honor in all the relations of life. He was unpretentious in all his acts and was another illustration of the truism that unpretending characters are rarely deficient.

“To say that he was patient, diligent and thorough in the investigation of causes, is simply to state what is attested by his opinions recorded in twenty volumes of Ohio State Reports. These will constitute for all time an enduring monument of his sound, discriminating judgment, and his fidelity and eminence as a jurist. He aided in solving many constitutional questions of the highest moment. His reported decisions touch almost every branch of the law. They have always been, and will ever be regarded with the highest respect, because they bear internal evidence that they are the results and products of exhaustive legal research by a strong, logical, penetrating mind, and of a man of the sternest integrity and strictest impartiality.

“Judge White has left, for all time, an enduring and elevating impression upon the jurisprudence and judicial history of the State, and he has added much to the distinction of her Supreme Judicial Court.

“Judge White has left to the profession of the bar, from which he was promoted to the highest honor which a lawyer can receive from the State, a lesson and an example worthy of following; and although he left but a small estate to his widow and children, he left

them the rich heritage of an unsullied name, and the record of a life devoted to the service of his fellow men."

He was married in 1847 to Rachel Stout, whose parents were among the early settlers of Springfield. She, with one son and two daughters, survived him. The son, Charles R. White, served as judge of Common Pleas, in the Clark county subdivision, from May, 1885, until his death in 1890.

The Ohio judge who sat upon an Ohio bench longer than any other man is entitled to remembrance in this record.

William Hugh Frazier was born in Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, on March 11, 1826. His father, George Frazier, a native of Kent county, Maryland, was a farmer and magistrate in Trumbull county, Ohio, where he had married Bethiah Randall, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. William was reared on the farm and attended school in Hubbard until in 1838 his parents removed to Guernsey county, Ohio. There, until he became of age, he attended common schools in winter and worked on the farm in summer. He then entered Madison college, at Antrim, Guernsey county, spending vacations at home in farm work. After two years at the college he studied law under his elder brother, Henry, until on May 17, 1852, he was admitted to the bar at Coshocton, Ohio. He at once began to practice at Sarahsville, Noble county, Ohio, in partnership with his brother, who died within a year thereafter. In 1858 William removed to Caldwell, the new county seat. In 1865—for about one year—James S. Foreman was his partner there. Thereafter he practiced alone. In 1855 he was elected prose-



cuting attorney of Noble county, and was reëlected for five successive terms. In 1866 Noble county in convention unanimously supported him for nomination as Common Pleas judge, but Moses M. Granger was nominated and elected. Although assured of renomination and reëlection early in 1871, Judge Granger announced his intention to resign after the then coming September. He did so, and Governor Hayes appointed William Hugh Frazier to fill the vacancy on October 9, 1871. The people elected and reëlected him in 1871, 1876, and 1881. In November, 1884, they elected him one of the three circuit judges for the Seventh or Eastern Ohio Circuit, which extended from Lake Erie to Washington county. Judge Frazier drew the four year term, but was reëlected for the full six year term in 1888 and 1896. He retired from the bench February 9, 1901, having served as judge almost thirty years. He was married, November 30, 1855, to Minerva E. Staats.

The bar and people of eastern Ohio hold Judge William H. Frazier in high honor and regard; due to him because of the purity and rectitude of his life as a man, and the ability, industry and impartiality with which he served them as a judge for so many years. Only four Ohio judges have exceeded twenty-five years: John McLean, thirty-two years (twenty-six of them on a United States bench); Peter Hitchcock, twenty-eight years, not altogether consecutive; William T. Spear, present Judge of the Supreme Court, nearly twenty-seven consecutive years up to this writing (July, 1912), being the longest period of uninterrupted service in the history of the supreme bench of the State; and William Hugh Frazier, twenty-nine years

and eight months. The death of Judge Frazier occurred in Los Angeles, California, July 29, 1906. He is buried in the Olive Cemetery at Caldwell, Ohio.

Historic references to "The Twelve Judges" of England, as well as the English Common Law numbering of its jury, has made us familiar with the number "twelve" in connection with the judiciary. I have briefly outlined the lives and services of twelve of the Ohio judges of 1803-1903, and submit them as illustrations of that judiciary.

After one-third of the century had passed, Joseph Vance, Governor of Ohio, in his inaugural address on December 13, 1836, said:

"I have again and again, whilst on business in eastern cities, heard our judiciary spoken of in terms that made me proud that I was a citizen of Ohio. 'No collusion or fraud, sir,' said an eminent merchant of one of our eastern cities, 'can stand before your judiciary.' This is the character, gentlemen, that causes capital to seek employment here; that gives security to our rights and value to our property."

When the first half century was near its close, in April, 1852, Judge William Lawrence, noted for long service in the national House of Representatives, and in other public positions and trusts, and high in rank at the bar, wrote of the Supreme Court that had adjourned *sine die* on January 16, 1852:

"This court has from its commencement been composed of judges distinguished for learning, talents and integrity. Its decisions, on the circuit and in banc, now (1852) comprise twenty volumes of Reports—a fund of judicial learning, characterized by profound

research and luminous exposition, not only invaluable to the profession in Ohio, but which will leave its impress upon the science of law wherever that science is known and understood.”

Ohio may rightfully be proud of her judiciary and of its record. So long as the people of Ohio will insure the independence of her courts by wise laws, and maintain their character by always refusing nominations and votes to unfit candidates for judicial office, they will make secure their own lives, liberties and property.

MEDICAL OHIO

BY D. TOD GILLIAM, M. D.

David Tod Gilliam, the author of the following article, was born at Hebron, Ohio, April 3, 1844, and graduated at the Medical College of Ohio (Cincinnati) in 1871. Previously to his medical education he served in the Union Army during the Civil War from the summer of 1861 to the spring of 1863. He was a non-commissioned officer in the 2d Virginia Cavalry, participating in several of the leading battles, in one of which he was made prisoner and in another wounded. He has been a practitioner of his profession in Columbus, Ohio, since his graduation, and occupied a chair in the faculty of Starling Medical College. He has originated several important operations, which have been adopted by his profession, has been the inventor of various medical instruments, and is the author of standard works in medical literature. His literary attainments are evidenced by his historical novel, entitled "The Rose Croix," and magazine articles.—THE EDITORS.

THE pioneer doctor of Ohio, in common with other pioneers, came with axe and gun, a sturdy frame, a brave heart, lots of good, hard sense and little learning. His armamentarium consisted of a few crude drugs, roots and herbs, a bountiful supply of calomel, a lancet, a few cupping glasses, or in lieu of which he could use a tumbler or teacup, and, if specially well equipped, he possessed a few crude surgical instruments and possibly a jar of leeches. All these things, or as many of them as possible, he carried in his saddle-bags, which, if he was fortunate enough to own a horse, he laid across the saddle, or, in the absence of such a luxury, he carried across his arm. As a rule the pioneer doctor was loud and gruff, sometimes boorish, but more frequently with an assumption of dignity that among the people passed current for erudition. Under this armor of dignity he carried a kind, sympathetic heart, which his patients soon learned to know and thought nothing of his rough and sometimes profane language while ministering to their needs with almost womanly tenderness.

The pioneer doctor's life was not an easy one, but on the contrary fraught with danger, hardship and exposure such as we to-day can scarcely realize. His patients were few and oftentimes widely separated. Roads were mere trails, cut or blazed through the woods and in bad weather almost bottomless. There were vast areas of swamp land, miry, treacherous and of uncertain depth, which had to be braved or circumvented by a long detour. There were practically no bridges or boats, and swollen streams and swift moving

currents made fording or swimming extra hazardous. Then there was the skulking Indian, the bands of yelping red-mouthed wolves, the catamount and the stealthy panther. The driving sleet, the blinding snow, and the chances of being lost in the trackless forest, with a cold so intense as to freeze the blood in the veins, was by no means a far-fetched fear. This, though a highly colored picture, is not an unlikely one, and does not represent a tithe of the dangers and discomforts of the pioneer doctor, and the wonder is that the disasters from such exposures were not more frequent. The answer is to be found in the hardiness, resourcefulness, excellent judgment and indomitable will power of these men. And what did the doctor do after arriving at the bedside of the patient? It should be remembered that the pioneer doctor was largely his own purveyor and dispenser. Pharmacologists and drug stores were as yet unknown. The doctor stocked himself with native herbs, roots, leaves and balsams which he gathered from the woods or wayside. He compounded his own pills, powders and potions. The drugs used in those days were crude and for the most part unsparingly repugnant to the taste, and were exhibited in doses proportionate to their nastiness. Powders were given by the teaspoon or tablespoonful, or even in larger quantities; infusions or decoctions by the mugful, or even by the pint or quart. Little or no attempt was made to disguise the taste of these unspeakable crudities, or, if so, it was usually ineffectual. Impounding the medicament in scraped apple, or enclosing it in dough which had been rolled and pressed, were the methods most in

vogue. As said before, they were ineffectual, for somehow the medicine, which, so far as gustatory qualities were concerned, had the scraped apple beat to a frazzle, always managed to get nearest the palate and the bolus so clumsily constructed defied all attempts at deglutition until the contents had been nicely and evenly distributed through the oral cavity. A much more effectual method of concealing the taste of obnoxious bitters was to suspend them in a strong decoction of black coffee. But who had the coffee? When it is remembered that the people of those days were as alive to gustatory impressions as they are to-day, it will be understood that it was a serious matter to be sick, in more senses than one. But this was not all.

At or about the time we are speaking of, it was the custom to treat fevers and inflammatory affections by confinement in a close room, the body sandwiched between feather-beds, or loaded down with bedclothes and all cooling drinks withheld. Add to this the frequently repeated and heroic doses of nauseating medicines and the intemperate use of the lancet, and the wonder is not so much that so many died as that any survived.

In those days, and for a long period thereafter, calomel and jalap were the sheet anchors for a wide range of ailments. Indeed, among the more ignorant practitioners, who constituted the majority, these drugs were given almost indiscriminately. Not only so, but the calomel especially was given with such reckless disregard of consequences as to lead to frequently unpleasant if not disastrous results. Intense salivation, with loss of gums and teeth, and unsightly

disfigurement, were by no means rare. Blood-letting was then much in vogue, and among the class of doctors of whom we are now speaking was practiced as recklessly as was the use of calomel.

Patients were bled for every conceivable state and condition, and it was even asserted that they were bled for hemorrhages of the nose, stomach and bowels, or as a prophylactic against such hemorrhages. The extent to which this abuse was carried in some sections and by some practitioners is almost unbelievable. As a rule people submitted without question, for the reason that as a rule the doctor was not called in until the case had become supposedly desperate. Yet we find in the literature of that period, which, by the way, was mostly foreign, complaints by writers that patients too often denied themselves the benefits of blood-letting under the mistaken belief that the first blood-letting was so much more efficacious than subsequent ones. They wanted to reserve this first blood-letting for some crisis which they knew would come sooner or later. We hold in our hand a small volume, published early in the last century, in which specific directions are given for blood-letting and other barbarous practices then in vogue, which carries with it a sort of lurid suggestiveness well fitted to the subject.

Leeching was another form of blood-letting very much in use at the time. The leeches are applied by rolling them in a cloth and covering with a tumbler. The cloth is now withdrawn under the edge of the tumbler. "If they be well chosen and disposed to bite they can only do so on the skin." In case of troublesome hemorrhage following the falling of

the leeches, the author proposes the following method, "which never fails." It consists in covering the bleeding surface with a piece of linen folded several times on itself, and applying to it a red-hot iron. He then goes on to describe the process of cupping, which consists in making a number of incisions in the skin and drawing the blood therefrom by applying to the scarified surface glasses from which the air has been expelled by burning alcohol. Next he proceeds to consider some of the various methods and instruments of torture in daily use by the physician and surgeon of the time, and with which we of to-day are less conversant. After speaking of the blister, which is not so old as to be new to us, but which was at that time used universally and unstintedly, he passes on to the seton. The seton is a thread or skein of threads introduced through a fold of the skin to create and maintain an issue. These were sometimes permitted to remain through a long period, and various supplementary devices resorted to to increase the irritation and discharge. "It often happens," says the writer, "that patients object to having the seton through the skin of the neck on account of the unsightly scar, but, as we have no other means of conquering a violent ophthalmia, it becomes important that the above objection should be overcome." Permanent issues were usually made on the thigh, leg or arm. An incision was made and "a small tent of lint kept in the wound a few days to irritate it. We then place a pea in the wound to prevent the healing and keep up a continual irritation." "The actual cautery (hot iron) may take precedence of all others, and is one of

the most powerful assistants to surgery. * * * The less the cautery is heated, the more pain it causes and the less it destroys the parts to which it is applied; thus the cautery heated to a gray heat is very irritating and causes acute suffering, while the cautery at a white heat is more active and much less felt." The gray cautery is that recommended. The Moxa was an appliance of slow torture, the object of which was to produce powerful and sustained counter-irritation. This consists in carded cotton made into a sort of a rope and bound tightly in linen. This is coiled on the surface of the body and one end ignited. Slow combustion, and incidentally protracted torture, is maintained by the more or less constant use of the bellows. "We should blow so that the Moxa may burn as slowly as possible without allowing it to be extinguished." We are tempted to give the writer's description and use of the old-fashioned pullikins for the extraction of teeth and descant on the barbarous manner in which it was done, but, on reflection, and calling to mind a little personal experience, we are willing to concede that while it might have been worse it could not have been much worse than we have it to-day.

The early settlers for obvious reasons located along the streams, made clearings and broke the sod. In the course of a few months, ague, bilious fever and dysentery made their appearance. This was ascribed to the miasm rising from the bottoms and broken soil. The doctor spoke of "paludal influence" and thereby boosted himself several rungs in the eyes of his admiring constituency. But nobody thought of the ubiqui-

tous mosquito except as a pesky little tormemtor, never once dreaming that it had any connection, even in the remotest degree, with the prevailing sickness. Every farm house, every settlement and every village had its contingent of sallow, anemic and icteroid men, women and children who dragged themselves about one day and shivered and chattered and raved in fever the next, until the immunity that comes from repeated inoculation, aided to some extent by the drugs of the doctor, eradicated the plasmoidium which the mosquito had set adrift in their veins. So common, so virulent, so persistent were these attacks that many of the settlers, despairing of relief and unable to battle with their maladies and support themselves at the same time, returned to the densely populated districts whence they had come and where the afore-mentioned mosquito, with its siren song and poison tongue, did not so abound.

It must not be supposed that the doctor stood hands down during all this time. The opportunity was too good to be lost. He plied his patients with calomel and jalap, bulky doses of cinchona bark, or, in the absence of that, something else equally as nasty if not quite so efficacious.

"When a thing is bad," once said a great editor, "it is mighty hard to right, when it is mighty bad it rights itself."

It would seem that things had arrived at that stage where the automatic reversal should come in. Suddenly, nobody knew how, a change came. It was not at the behest of any one great personage or by any conclave of authority. It meant not so much anything

new as to get away from the old. "Get away from the old!" That was the cry of human hearts, and it rose to the very gates of heaven. But where? How? Before them were darkness, mystery, uncertainty; behind were bondage and bricks of straw. The sublime moment was at hand. It is one of those human climaxes in which inspiration comes in thunder tones. "Speak to the sons of Æsculapius that they go forward!" Into the darkness, into the mystery, into the uncertainty they go, and lo, there are the cloud by day and the fire by night to lead them. Like all reforms, it swung to the other extreme. Blood-letting was tabooed, mercury was execrated, the starvation treatment of diseases gave way to liberal feeding, the introduction of cooling drinks in fever led up to the unrestricted use of the same, suffocative rooms and sweltering beds gave way to open doors and windows, cooling drafts, cold packs and sponging of the surface. Where practicable, the open air treatment was adopted with nothing but a canopy overhead to protect from rain and sun. This was a phenomenal stride in the right direction, though it soon became apparent to all except the purblind that the prohibition of mercurials was not altogether wise—that in some diseased conditions it was indispensable, in others distinctly advantageous. It took longer to re-discover any virtue in blood-letting, but in time it became evident that in certain rare conditions, and as an emergency measure, it was not only advisable but at times necessary. It was a great victory for rational medicine. The progressives were in the camps of the enemy. The antiquarians no longer existed as an

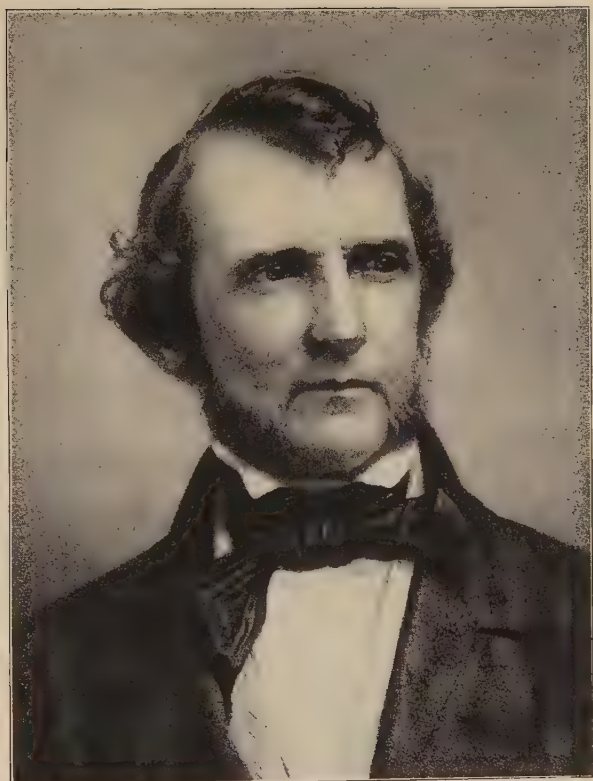
organization. That they were not utterly destroyed, a peep into the saddle-bags of some of the more staid gave ample evidence. Here the lancet, the scarificator, the coil of Moxa and a generous bottle of calomel spoke of fealty to a lost cause. While these things were transpiring in the new world in the quiet unostentatious way which we have depicted, more marked and violent changes had taken place in the old world, championed by leaders of character.

Thus we find that the Brunonian System, which had its origin in the fertile brain of John Brown, of Scotland, (1735-88), found a foothold in Scotland, Italy and Germany. This system, favoring mild medication and supporting treatment for the majority of diseases, came nearer approaching the border line of rationalism than anything hitherto propounded. Strange as it may seem, it was opposed tooth and toe-nail by many of the most influential members of the profession, and was only installed after a hard fought battle, including public riots. Its career was short and it died the death. Scarcely had the acclaim which greeted Brunonianism died away than Broussais (1772-1838) came forward with a system, more sanguinary, if anything, than any that preceded it. Broussais is said to have used 100,000 leeches in his individual practice in a twelve-month! Such was the heritage of American medicine.

Meanwhile the fame of Ohio, "the Garden Spot of America," had gone forth. An empire had risen where shortly before the crack of the white man's rifle had wakened the echoes of the primeval forests—forests whose green boughs had fanned azure skies throughout the ages. Villages, towns and cities had taken the

place of the wigwam, the beaver dam had given way to the structure of man, and the rushing waters and whirl of the gristmill transformed a scene of placid and restful beauty into one of sordid commercialism. Forges and factories sent up black columns of smoke to mingle with the clouds, and the sound of the anvil and the clank and clatter of machinery drowned the voices of nature. The wolf and the deer, the panther and the bear disappeared with the forest, and Hiawathas took their Minnehahas by the hand and turned their faces sorrowfully to the setting sun.

Meanwhile, also, the spirit of progress was in the air and the medical profession began to awaken to a realization of its attitude toward the public. A college here and there, organizations and societies for improvement, grew apace with the advancement along other lines. In the early days the laws governing the practice of medicine in Ohio were few, very incomplete, and so laxly administered as to render them practically of no effect. As a result, the profession was crowded with ignoramuses and pretenders whose self-assertiveness and clamorous pretensions worked upon a credulous populace and gave to them a place alongside the most favored of the legitimate sons of Æsculapius. Good men there were, and plenty of them. Men of culture, refinement and high professional attainment; men who were college bred, and that too in the best schools of this or other lands, but they were hampered and mortified by the self-imposed company of charlatans and mountebanks. This latter class was not all imported, for with the inborn assertiveness of the native Ohioan many of them sprang direct from the



soil, full armed and audacious. With a few crude drugs, of which they knew little, a few instruments, of which they knew less, a pretentious vocabulary, and an assumption of great wisdom, what they did not know was made up for by the various subterfuges ignorance brings to its aid. In those days decorous entrance into the medical profession was attained through apprenticeship to a preceptor. The duties of the apprentice were to read, to recite to the preceptor, make up powders and pills, compound medicines, look after the instruments and appliances, and in some cases curry the horse, sweep out the shop and make himself useful generally. As he advanced in proficiency he assisted the preceptor and—married his daughter. With this, he instantly acquired a prodigious asset, for with it came a full partnership and all the accumulated patronage, knowledge and experience of *pater familias*. Others more ambitious and probably better equipped with funds completed their education by attending one or two courses of lectures.

The awakening of the medical profession of Ohio, at or about the middle of the 19th century, is reflected in the president's address to the Ohio Medical Society for the year 1860. He felicitates them on the large and constantly increasing attendance, the quantity and high character of work accomplished; deprecates the avaricious tendency of the times, which lures the doctor into other callings in association with medicine, and, speaking of those who essay to practice medicine and preach the Gospel, he says: "I should be loth to trust either my body or my soul in their keeping." In that strange combination of doctor, carpenter and

preacher, the carpenter being also the coffin-maker, one can imagine the doctor "curing" the patient till he dies, the carpenter boxing and labeling the remains and the preacher launching him into the Great Beyond with appropriate word and ceremony. Then, speaking of the necessity of an elevation of the standard of medical education, he says: "The community judges * * * the qualification of the physician for his knowledge of general subjects. If they find him ignorant of everything outside, they naturally conclude that he is ignorant of everything inside the profession. The time has passed when by mere display a man can palm himself off as an intelligent physician. The time has passed when a mere knowledge of calomel and jalap will serve as a passport to public confidence." He goes on to discuss certain needed reforms in our medical colleges, the registration of physicians and the regulation of the sale of patent medicines, and recommends that a law be passed by the legislature requiring every manufacturer of such to print on the label the recipe of the compound. While the above is interesting as indicating the strides of the profession and its aspiration for higher things, yet the tone of discouragement pervading it all, and the little that is accomplished compared with that which is talked about, suggest Mark Twain's discovery that "people are always talking about the weather, but nobody does anything." This at first blush seems particularly apropos to the situation, but when we stop to look around and observe that most of the things discussed at that meeting are to-day accomplished facts, it reminds us for the hundredth time that agitation must always pre-

cede action and that the agitation of a good cause is one of the most hopeful signs of its realization. At this same meeting the reports of the various committees on subjects assigned them are full and free and exhibit a comprehensiveness and acumen that would do credit to any like body anywhere. The committee on Medical Literature speaks of the unusual activity of the American press, the products of which, for scientific value, scholarship and polite learning, take rank among the best works of the old world. "Who reads an American book?" is obsolete sarcasm and only hurts because it once applied. After mentioning a half-dozen or more books in a fairly critical way, and some in lavish praise, the reviewer stops to pay his respects in a not altogether complimentary way to the recent great work of Prof. S. D. Gross, whose "System of Surgery" not only created a big stir at the time, but maintained a leading position in this and other countries for more than a quarter of a century, and is even now consulted more frequently than any other work on the subject not strictly up to date. Further on the reviewer makes partial amends by adding: "Nevertheless the disposition is to accord it a friendly reception; at home and abroad hearty and even extravagant encomiums have been bestowed on the 'System' of of this prominent American surgeon and teacher. Simpson, of Edinburgh, speaks of it as the most complete work on Systematic Surgery in the English language."

It is worthy of note that the medical books of the early part of the 19th century were, for the most part, examples of more than ordinary literary merit. They were flowery and fascinating and as delightfully fra-

grant as the zephyrs that come over the Gardens of Spices. Their perusal, so far from being a task, was a pastime and a pleasure. As science advanced and facts accumulated, it became necessary to sacrifice imagery and elegance of diction to brevity and directness. As an example of epigrammatic terseness and perspicuity, coupled with scientific accuracy, Prof. Austin Flint's "Practice of Medicine" stands preëminent. It has been asserted that not a single line of this work could be expunged without materially affecting the sense.

The foregoing gives a pretty fair idea of the status of the medical profession of Ohio in the mid-period between pioneer days and the present. It must be considered, however, that it applies to the more intelligent and progressive contingent, and that many were still plodding along in the rut of their predecessors, and many were beyond the pale of the uplifting influence by which the profession was being elevated to the plane of respectability. Of this latter contingent a word may not be amiss. We are too prone to look upon the illiterate and those removed from the centers of public activities with undisguised contempt. It was always thus, not only as concerns the medical profession but in all the other callings of life. When Ben Franklin went to England and applied for a job at a printing establishment, the proprietor, on learning that he was from the Colonies, seemed to regard it as something of a joke. How could this green provincial know anything about type-setting?

"Take this," said he, handing him a compositor's stick, "and set up something." Before the proprietor

could turn around twice, Franklin was back and placed in his hands as neat and perfect a piece of work as ever was done.

"Can any good come out of Nazareth? Come and see." This is what the proprietor read and wondered.

"Why," said he to himself, "the boy is not only an adept in the art, but he has brains and wit."

In speaking of the settlement or backwoods doctor we do not wish to be understood as including that despicable class of harlequins whose mere assumption is a stigma on the noblest of professions, but of that infinitely higher and better class of honest, homely, brainy men who are doing the best possible for themselves under the hampering influences besetting them. The backwoods doctor had no library to speak of, and such books as he had were old, thumbed and dogeared from long use. He knew little of medical lore. He knew little of what was going on in the great teeming world beyond the horizon of his own little world, but for this reason he was compelled all the more to exercise his faculties, to meet the various exigencies that presented themselves in his path. He could not turn to his library, for that was archaic and woefully incomplete. He could not summon to his assistance the masters of the art, for they were too remote and beyond the means of his clientele. He just had to sit down and think it out. He had to devise methods, instruments and appliances to meet the case, and he had to do it right. There could be no false step—no error of judgment, for the end results were the telltale which gave him an approving conscience or otherwise. Nature gave him brains,

just as it did the city-bred boy. It would seem oftentimes that nature, in consideration of the absence of opportunity, had been prodigal in bestowing natural gifts, for we find among these men a larger proportion endowed with strong native intellectuality than among the more favored in the centers of learning. Who has not seen men of the stamp we are describing, great, honest, whole-souled fellows, with massive brains and bodies and homely, simple ways that somehow got into your affections as no other men could? These men lead their lives and die, wept and honored by their little community—but often carry down into oblivion a mental and moral equipment that under favoring circumstances would have moved the world. Should we not take off our hats to such?

We are now compelled to turn to another phase of medical life, and one which, considered in its nature and effects, is calculated to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every properly constituted physician. We refer to that most detestable trait of animal nature—jealousy. We shall not assert, as some have, that jealousy is inherent in the calling, that the most evenly tempered and unselfish man, when he dons the cloak and staff, emblazoned with the serpent, becomes instinct with the malignity of that reptile, but it is a fact nevertheless that jealousy has always been rife among physicians to an extent seldom seen among other professions. Not only so, but these jealous strifes and bickerings between doctors often assume such magnitude as to involve whole communities. This, of course, was subversive of concerted effort and exercised such a retarding force on all

attempts at betterment of the profession as to constitute an almost insuperable obstacle. They would not get together, or, if they did, would not pull together, for what one suggested the other was sure to oppose, and so between them they managed effectually to block the wheels of progress. It is one of the functions of polite society to discountenance such sentiments, or at least the manifestation of them, and as a result men get together now and work together and accomplish things. We shall have occasion more than once in the succeeding pages to note the baneful effect of this ugly distemper on the life and action of otherwise most worthy men, and to witness its blighting effects on enterprises originally launched with high purpose.

MEDICAL COLLEGES

The medical colleges of Ohio, at the present writing (1912), are six in number and are located in Cleveland (2), Cincinnati (2), Columbus and Toledo. The present population of the State, according to the census of 1910, is 4,767,121. Of the cities in which these colleges are located, Cleveland has a population of 560,663, Cincinnati 363,591, Columbus 181,511 and Toledo 168,497. These colleges, with the exception of the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati (Eclectic) and the Cleveland-Pulte Medical College, Cleveland (Homeopathic), belong to the regular school. The Ohio-Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, created by the mergement of the Ohio Medical College, founded in 1819, with the Miami Medical College, founded in 1852, constitutes the medical department of the

University of Cincinnati; the Ohio Medical College being admitted to such relation in 1896 and the Miami Medical College by virtue of its merger with the Ohio in 1909. The faculty consists of 19 professors, with a teaching force all told of 117. The course consists of four terms of eight months each, extending over a period of four years. The tuition fee is \$125 a year, with a matriculation fee of \$5, payable but once. The graduation fee is \$25. The Dean is Dr. Paul G. Wooley. The registration for 1910-11 was 149, of whom 38 graduated.

The Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, was founded in 1832 at Worthington, under the name of the Worthington Medical College. In 1843 it was removed to Cincinnati, and after various vicissitudes and change of name it assumed its present title in 1910. It has a teaching force of 26, including all grades. There are four terms of 30 weeks each, extending over four years. The enrollment for 1910-11 was 95, of whom 27 graduated. Dr. Rolla L. Thomas is the Dean.

The Starling-Ohio Medical College, Columbus, was organized in 1907 by the fusion of the Starling Medical College, founded in 1834, with the Ohio Medical University, founded in 1890. The college has a teaching force of 64, of whom 27 are professors. The course covers four terms of eight months each, and extends over a period of four years. The tuition is \$135 yearly, including hospital fees and incidentals. The examination (graduation) fee is included in the last year's tuition. The matriculation fee of \$5 is payable but once. The enrollment for 1910-11 was 252, of

whom 51 graduated, the largest in the State. The Dean of the medical department is W. J. Means.

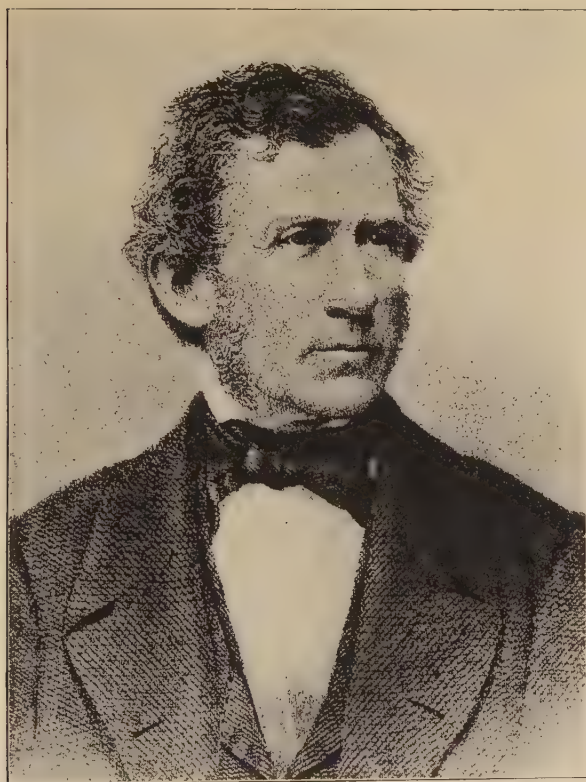
Cleveland Medical College, Cleveland, founded 1843. First class graduated in 1845. It assumed present title in 1881. In 1910 it absorbed the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons. Under the terms of the merger the Ohio Wesleyan University will grant degrees to students enrolled in the College of Physicians and Surgeons prior to the merger. The faculty includes 44 professors and 34 subordinate teachers, a total of 78. The course embraces four years of eight and a half months each. Three years of college work are required for admission to the first year of medical course. The fees for the first year are \$142, and \$135 for each of the other three years. Dr. B. L. Millikin is the Dean. The total registration for 1910-11 was 171, including 64 students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The graduating class numbered 36, of whom 22 were from the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The Cleveland-Pulte Medical College, Cleveland, was founded in 1849 as the Western College of Homeopathic Medicine, Cleveland, and after many ups and downs and as many changes in name, it assumed its present title after mergement with the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati in 1910. The teaching force numbers 59. The fees are \$125 for each year and the terms approximately eight months in duration. The enrollment for 1910-11 was 81, of whom 13 graduated. Dr. George H. Quay is the Dean.

The Toledo Medical College was founded in 1883. It has a teaching force of 48 all told. The course

consists of four terms of eight months each, extending over a period of four years. The tuition fee is \$120 for each year and a matriculation fee of \$5, payable but once. The enrollment for 1910-11 was 40, with 8 graduates.

A systematic attempt to name and follow up all the medical colleges with which this State has been blessed or cursed would be a bootless task. There is, however, one school whose origin and history are so intimately interwoven with that of the State as to demand special mention. The system upon which this school was founded, originated with Samuel Thompson (1769-1843), a native of New Hampshire. Care of the stomach, good food, and elimination, by sweating, purging, emetics, etc., were the keynotes of his system. He laid great stress on the use of vapor baths and extolled the virtues of certain botanic drugs, such as lobelia, yellow root and marigold. He investigated the medical properties of various native roots and herbs and protected himself in their use by letters patent. Thompsonianism took deep and firm hold on the minds of the people and drew to its support many men of intelligence and ability. To the long suffering public it was as the voice of one crying in the wilderness. It would be difficult to estimate the influence of this new cult in bringing about the changes in medical practice which followed in this country some years later. Undoubtedly it was very great. Intrinsically it was not new and was only valuable in its limitations and restrictions of the drastic measures then in vogue, and, like Homœopathy and Hydropathy, demonstrated the possibility



of conquering disease without them. The first Thompsonian college, known at different times and in different places under various aliases, but longer known as the Physio-Medical College of Ohio, was organized by Dr. Alvin Curtis in 1838 and located in Worthington. Dr. Alvin Curtis (1799-1880) was a native of New Hampshire, a man of education, broad intelligence, tremendous energy, and untiring devotion to the cause of Thompsonianism. He was a cogent and convincing talker and revelled in debate. In this capacity he entered the arena with some of the strongest men of the country, and never had occasion to acknowledge defeat. He was the brains and body of the cult, and when he died the death rattle came in the throat of Physio-Medicalism. Of the dozen medical colleges of this school organized in various parts of the United States, none survive to-day (1911), the last having just terminated its existence by mergerment into the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery.

OHIO MEDICAL COLLEGE

This venerable institution, the first of its kind in Ohio and the second west of the Allegheny Mountains, was founded by Dr. Daniel Drake in 1819. The first faculty consisted of Dr. Daniel Drake (1785-1852) and three colleagues, Dr. Jesse Smith, Dr. B. S. Bohrer and Elijah Slack. The fees were \$20 to each professor and an additional \$5 for hospital and incidentals. The requirements for graduation were two terms of lectures of five months each and the presentation and public defense of a thesis on some

medical subject. There were seven graduates at the end of the course. At the second commencement in 1822 there were also seven graduates, among whom was John L. Richmond, of Newtown, O. Dr. Richmond enjoys the distinction of being the first man in the United States to perform the Cæsarean Section. This occurred in 1827, only five years after his graduation, which, when we consider the dearth of opportunity to acquire surgical experience and the limited armamentarium at his disposal, cannot but excite wonder and admiration for the daring operator. In April, 1912, a memorial tablet was erected in Newtown in commemoration of the man and his achievement.

About this time it became manifest, and soon conspicuously so, that all was not serene with the Ohio Medical. Questions of policy and personal interest had obtruded to create dissatisfaction and distrust. Drake, as it would seem, was the disturbing element. He was a man of intense nature, bold, aggressive, and unrelenting; a man of great mental dynamics. Even to-day he is regarded by many as the most conspicuous figure on the medical horizon of the State. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that he has been eulogized as few men are, the conviction is forced upon one that he was not a leader in the sense that he attached men to him. He had not a magnetic personality. He had not those traits which bring voluntary subordination. Rather he repelled men and awakened their antagonism by his assertiveness and want of tact. Though usually at the front of every enterprise which he championed, it was not by reason of the good will of his colleagues,

but because of indomitable energy and will power which placed him there, and others followed because they could not lead. Two other members having been added to the faculty, it now consisted of Drake, Smith, Goodman, Bohrer and Slack. Goodman and Bohrer, finding conditions intolerable, had at the end of the second course already severed their connection with the school, and the faculty was now reduced to three. Smith and Slack, were proteges of Drake, having received their appointments through him. Immediately, succeeding the second commencement, Drake being in the chair, Dr. Smith moved that Drake be dismissed as a member of the faculty. The motion was seconded by Slack and it devolved on Drake as Dean to put the motion. This Drake did unhesitatingly, and the motion carried unanimously. Drake vacated his seat and was escorted to the door. From now on it was war to the knife and the knife to the hilt. Under pressure of public opinion, Smith and Slack were driven to rescind their action and Drake was reinstated. He resigned immediately and sought new fields. Gradually the faculty was recruited to full strength, a board of trustees created and in 1826 a handsome and commodious building erected on Sixth Street, near Vine. Things were moving smoothly, and prosperity had apparently come to stay. Among the new professors were two deserving of special mention. One was Dr. Jedediah Cobb and the other John Moorhead. Cobb (1800-61) was from Maine and a graduate of Bowdoin College, a genius in his line of work, great as an anatomist, greater as a wielder of the scalpel, but greatest of all

and perhaps unsurpassed as an eloquent and fascinating lecturer on anatomy (Juettner). "He was the very personification of a neat, gentlemanly and finished lecturer," says S. D. Gross. "His students worshipped him, his colleagues in the faculty loved and respected him." Cobb was the one man who could affiliate the incongruous elements of an ill-mated faculty, and in this he found exercise for one of the highest attributes.

John Moorhead (1784-1873) was the son of an Irish baronet, was born in Ireland on his father's estate, graduated in Edinburgh, and came to Cincinnati in 1820. Moorhead was a large, deliberate, impressive man, of liberal education, dignified manners and a courtly air which won for him respect and esteem. He had square features, distinctly Hibernian, and spoke with a brogue not easily understood. He was methodical and precise, and did all things by rote and by rule. He and Drake hated each other cordially. It was a case of hatred at first sight. He had more influence over men than Drake had, and in this way managed to make himself a thorn in Drake's side for years in succession. When Drake resigned after being reinstated he went his way. Vengeful and implacable, he had no thought of abandoning the field to his detested enemy, Moorhead, nor to those who had attempted to humiliate him by expulsion from the college. He must vindicate himself openly and in the most public manner. He must humiliate and utterly confound his enemies. The time was not ripe. He could wait. In the spring of 1831, Drake, who had been lecturing in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, turned up suddenly in Cincinnati with

a complete teaching staff of strong men, gleaned from the colleges of the East. His avowed purpose was to establish a medical department of the Miami University. Consternation was in the camp of the enemy. The trustees of the Ohio Medical hastened to make overtures. Drake, with one important exception, made his own terms, which were to the effect that desirable positions be given the men with him and that Smith and Slack be dismissed. This was nectar to Drake, but there were bitter dregs at the bottom, for despite of all Moorhead was retained and furthermore held the position originally occupied by Drake. The war went merrily on. Not content with lampooning each other through the public press and traducing each other at all times and on all occasions, these arch enemies must needs stoop to the methods of the common ruffian by engaging publicly and in the presence of witnesses in fistic encounter. A casual meeting on the river front, whither Moorhead had gone to await an incoming boat, was the occasion.

Moorhead, in undertone, but intended for Drake's ears, congratulated the Medical College of Ohio on having at its helm so distinguished a personage as Daniel Drake. It is hardly necessary to state that with a man of Drake's temperament resentment followed this insult, and that with the dogged nature of Moorhead there would be no retraction or abatement in the import of the sarcasm. The expected happened. They were soon at it, hammer and tongs, and these two distinguished gentlemen were making an exhibition of street pugilism for the entertainment of the vulgar crowd. But this logy son of a titled sire was no

match for the agile and wiry Drake, and was taken away and into seclusion with battered features and an ugly scalp wound. From his retreat he issued a challenge to mortal combat, which challenge was delivered to Drake in due form. Drake, however, being quite satisfied with the weapons with which nature had provided him, and not being inclined to trust to others of which he knew less, declined. Whereupon Moorhead branded Drake no gentleman and proceeded to ignore him.

The *coup de maitre* which again placed the reins in Drake's hands proved as in other instances a short-lived triumph. Drake's imperiousness, coupled with the heavy diplomacy of his arch enemy, soon began to draw and to drive Drake's adherents to Moorhead. The result was that Drake soon found himself tied hand and foot. Again Drake left, only to return in 1833, bringing with him one of the strongest faculties ever assembled in the west. He now organized and set in motion the medical department of the Cincinnati College, whose brief but phenomenal career of four years finds few equals in the annals of medical history.

In 1839 John Moorhead succeeded to the title and estates of his deceased father, and thereafter became known as Sir John Moorhead, Gentleman.

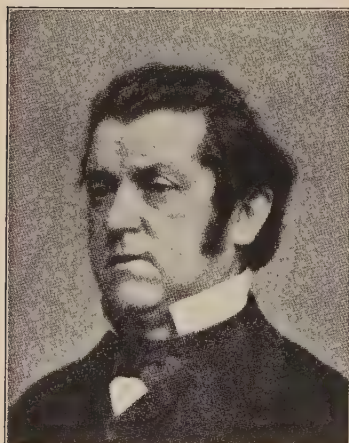
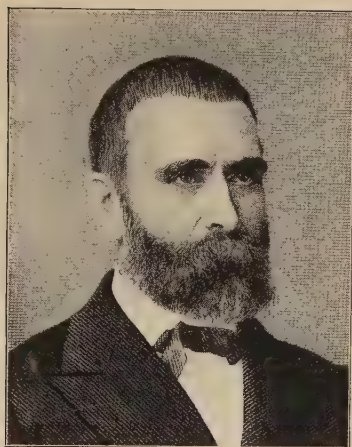
Again and again Drake wandered away only to be called back, for despite his truculent disposition he was a tower of strength, and finally, in 1852, full of hope and enthusiasm, at the opening of the session of the Medical College of Ohio, that first and dearest child of his enterprise, this man of genius and vagaries

yielded to the inevitable and slept with his fathers. As the founder of medical colleges, as a prolific writer, as the author of that stupendous original work, "Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America," as a lecturer and public speaker, as a promoter of charitable enterprises, and in a thousand and one other ways his phenomenal versatility and prodigious capacity for work proclaimed him a genius.

The Miami Medical College, which was destined to play a conspicuous part in the history of the Ohio Medical in the double *role* of rival and ally, was organized in 1852. In 1857 it suspended operations, and part of the faculty went over to the Medical College of Ohio. Others of the Miami faculty joined later. The coalition was not a happy one, as George C. Blackman, the professor of surgery and acknowledged leader of the old Ohio Medical, set himself to the task of subordinating the Miami contingent and incidentally every other member of the faculty as it then existed.

George C. Blackman (1819-71) was one of the famous surgeons of the time. As an operator he was unexcelled. His knowledge of the literature of surgery was encyclopedic and he possessed the rare faculty of communicating this knowledge in clear, forceful language, which, coupled with his masterful presence and pleasing address, made him immensely popular with his classes. The students listened with rapt attention to his talks, which were always interesting, often thrilling, though so loosely connected and discursive as to scarcely be considered as lectures. These talks were not systematized and followed no regular plan. He was capricious and whimsical,

often failing to appear before the class for days at a time. Toward his colleagues he could be gracious on occasion, but on the other hand he was intolerant of opposition and usually found himself pitted against one or several of them, or, gladiator-like, standing off the whole set. In these contests more frequently than otherwise he carried his point, either by sheer domination or by the aid of the trustees, over whom he held a strangely powerful influence. Blackman probably had in him more of the elements of greatness than any other man ever connected with the faculty, but was woefully wanting in the crowning essentials of systematization. Had he applied himself systematically to his work, had he left in categorical and permanent form the results of that work, embodying his vast knowledge and experience, there would have been none to contest his title to being one of America's greatest surgeons. In 1860, Blackman, who had been battling single-handed, gave utterance to some very uncomplimentary remarks about the faculty. This was all the more inexcusable in that the remarks were addressed to the class. A thoroughly aroused and infuriated faculty demanded of him a retraction and open apology. His reply was a repetition of the aspersions with, if anything, more point and venom than before. The faculty called for the expulsion of Blackman. The trustees declined to accede to the demand, whereupon the faculty resigned as a body. Blackman had torn down the temple about his ears. As he stood there in the midst of the ruins he had created, a lonely, imposing figure, men were moved to admiration, for they felt that if he could tear down



in the face of such opposition he could build up again. Undismayed by the wreck and ruin about him, the sudden and complete collapse of one of the oldest and most renowned institutions of medical learning in the land, this indomitable man gathered about him another coterie of active energetic men, which, after some weeding out, gave to the Medical College of Ohio the strongest faculty in its existence. This faculty was at the acme of usefulness in the decade between the years of 1865 and 1875. Between Blackman and Bartholow, the two strong men of the faculty, there soon arose differences, and as neither would give in and both had adherents to sustain them, it came to the point of coffee and pistols for two, but this denouement was happily averted by intervening friends.

To record in detail the fortunes of the Medical College of Ohio would be to disclose a moving picture of internal strife and dissension scarcely paralleled in any like institution and extending over a period of ninety years. The changes in the personnel of the faculty were no less remarkable than the wrangling which led to them. It is recorded that in one short year no less than twenty-five changes were effected in the faculty, and these things became so notorious the country over as to make it difficult to fill the depleted ranks with talented and self-respecting men. But notwithstanding and despite it all, the old Ohio lived to see its rivals disappear one by one, until, in the losing game against the great modern universities, it made a virtue of necessity and itself took refuge under the wing of the University of Cincinnati. In

1865, at the close of the Civil War, the Miami Medical College was resuscitated, and with an enrollment of 156 entered upon its second career auspiciously. In 1866 it occupied its new building on the corner of Plum and Sixth streets. In 1909, after a fairly successful career marked by congenialty and cordial coöperation of the faculty, it surrendered its autonomy, and, linked to its old rival, became the medical department of the University of Cincinnati under the title of the Ohio Miami Medical College.

In Juettner's "Daniel Drake and His Followers," the reader will find elaborate treatment of the subjects touched upon in the above sketch.

PERSONNEL OF THE FACULTY OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF OHIO, FROM BEGINNING TO END

Anatomy—Jesse Smith, Jedediah Cobb, John T. Shotwell, G. W. Bayless, H. W. Baxley, Thomas Wood, J. P. Judkins, W. W. Dawson, Wm. H. Goebrecht, P. S. Conner, L. R. Longworth, Joseph Ransohoff, J. L. Cilley, A. V. Phelps.

Physiology—Daniel Drake, Jesse Smith, Jedediah Cobb, John T. Shotwell, L. M. Lawson, S. G. Armor, J. H. Tate, C. G. Comegys, J. F. Hibberd, W. W. Dawson, E. Rives, J. T. Whittaker, F. Forchheimer, B. K. Rachford, A. C. Poole, Wm. Muehlberg, E. M. Baehr.

Chemistry—Elijah Slack, Thomas D. Mitchell, John Locke, Charles W. Wright, John A. Warder, H. E. Foote, Charles O'Leary, Nelson Saylor, Roberts Bartholow, P. S. Conner, Samuel Nickles, H. A. Clark, F. Forchheimer, Jas. G. Hindman, A. C. Poole, Wm. H. Crane, A. B. Reemelin.

Materia Medica—B. S. Bohrer, E. Slack, Josiah Whitman, C. E. Pierson, John Eberle, J. C. Cross, M. B. Wright, Daniel Oliver, J. P. Harrison, L. M. Lawson, Thos. O. Edwards, James Graham, J. C. Reeve, Theo. Parvin, Roberts Bartholow, Samuel Nickles, B. K. Rachford, A. C. Poole.

Practice—Daniel Drake, Jedediah Cobb, John Moorhead, John Eberle, J. P. Kirtland, J. P. Harrison, John Bell, L. M. Lawson, C. G. Comegys, Jas. Graham, Roberts Bartholow, Jas. T. Whittaker, F. Forchheimer.

Surgery—Jesse Smith, John D. Goodman, Jedediah Cobb, Jas. M. Strangleton, Alban Goldsmith, R. D. Mussey, H. W. Baxley, Asbury Evans, G. C. Blackman, W. W. Dawson, P. S. Conner, Jos. Ransohoff.

Obstetrics—Daniel Drake, John Moorhead, Josiah Whitman, John F. Henry, M. B. Wright, L. C. Rives, N. T. Marshall, Geo. Mendenhall, Theo. Parvin, C. D. Palmer, T. A. Reamy, E. G. Zinke.

Gynecology—Daniel Drake, John Moorhead, Josiah Whitman, John F. Henry, M. B. Wright, L. C. Rives, N. T. Marshall, Geo. Mendenhall, B. F. Richardson, Theo. Parvin, C. D. Palmer, C. L. Bonifield.

STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE

In the year 1846 the medical department of the Willoughby University, located at Willoughby, O., moved to Columbus and was incorporated under the name of Willoughby Medical College of Columbus. In the autumn of the same year, it opened its doors to one hundred and fifty students. A college building was extemporized from an old frame shell known as the Clay Club Room, which had been erected and used by the followers of Henry Clay during the presidential campaign preceding. The Willoughby school

being handicapped for means, Lyne Starling, a wealthy resident of Columbus, was prevailed upon to come forward with a munificent donation for the erection of a suitable building for college and hospital purposes. To save embarrassment, the faculty of the old school resigned and received appointments in the new. The newly created school was duly organized and chartered under the name of Starling Medical College, much to the pleasure of the generous donor. A lot was purchased on the corner of State and Sixth streets and plans for building advertised for. The plans adopted were those of Mr. Sheldon, of New York. The work was commenced in March, 1849, and prosecuted with great vigor, but before the walls were ready for the roof the entire bequest, amounting to \$35,000, had been consumed. The Starling heirs came forward with additional donations, and, by dint of great effort on the part of Drs. Francis Carter and Samuel M. Smith, funds were raised from time to time to carry on the work. The building was occupied in 1851, though still unfinished. In 1852 Drs. Howard, Carter and Smith, the building committee, furnished and equipped the hospital. It now carried a debt of \$40,000. Much, however, remained unfinished until the last decade of the last century. An era of prosperity enabled the trustees to gradually retire its obligations, and in 1875 the college was practically out of debt. As it stands, the college building is one of the finest specimens of mediæval architecture in the country, and is much admired.

The original board of trustees of Starling Medical College was made up of the very best talent that could

be secured in and about Columbus. William S. Sullivant (1803-73), first president of the board, was a botanist of international fame. In company with Dr. Asa Gray, of Harvard University, he systematized the flora of Ohio and the Southwest. He wrote a number of botanical works, one of which, on mosses, written in Latin, gave him world-wide celebrity. The "Annual of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences" refers to him as "the most accomplished biologist which this country has ever produced." Dr. Francis Carter (1814-81), the second son of Major General Carter, of the British Army, was born in Ireland and graduated at Kings College, Dublin. He came to America in 1831. He was a quiet, scholarly man, of excellent judgment and esthetic temperament, and the very soul of honor. Dr. Samuel M. Smith (1816-74), for many years the leading practitioner of Columbus, was a man of high professional and business attainment and great activities. His monument stands at the corner of High and Broad streets.

The early faculties of the school were gathered mostly from the East and were made up of men of wide reputation. Among them were Dr. H. H. Childs, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, and others of equal standing. Between the periods of 1850 and 1857 the school, as the result of the resignation of so many tried and good men, and the substitution of new and untried men, experienced a great setback. The classes dropped from 155 in 1850 to 47 in 1857. Confidence had been shaken in the efficiency and stability of the school, and the outlook was

gloomy. This was one of the crises which most schools experience at some time in their career, and from which only the strong emerge. From this ebb tide a gradual improvement in the condition of the school is noticeable. In 1874, by reason of a vacancy in the chair of *Materia Medica*, a crisis developed most unexpectedly. The two strong men of the faculty now were Dr. John W. Hamilton, Professor of Surgery, and Dr. Starling Loving, Professor of Practice of Medicine. Each of these had selected a man for the vacancy, and each insisted on his man or none. The faculty took sides according to their own predilections, and a deadlock ensued. Not that the faculty was equally divided on the question, but because of a provision in the bylaws that a candidate to be eligible for appointment by the trustees must have the unanimous vote of the faculty. After long and fruitless effort to reconcile the difference, the Hamilton faction held a meeting and elected their man, and, as it would seem, without consulting the trustees issued announcements with the same man booked for *Materia Medica*. The trustees, not relishing this, declined to acquiesce in the arrangement, and, taking the reins in their own hands, reversed the order of things and appointed the Loving man. Inasmuch as Drs. Loving and Carter, two of the members of the faculty, were pulling together and both were members of the board of trustees, it would seem that the moral advantage was on their side. This action on the part of the board of trustees was followed immediately by the resignation of Drs. Hamilton, Kinsman, Pierce and Halderman. Dr. Wormley did not resign, but became

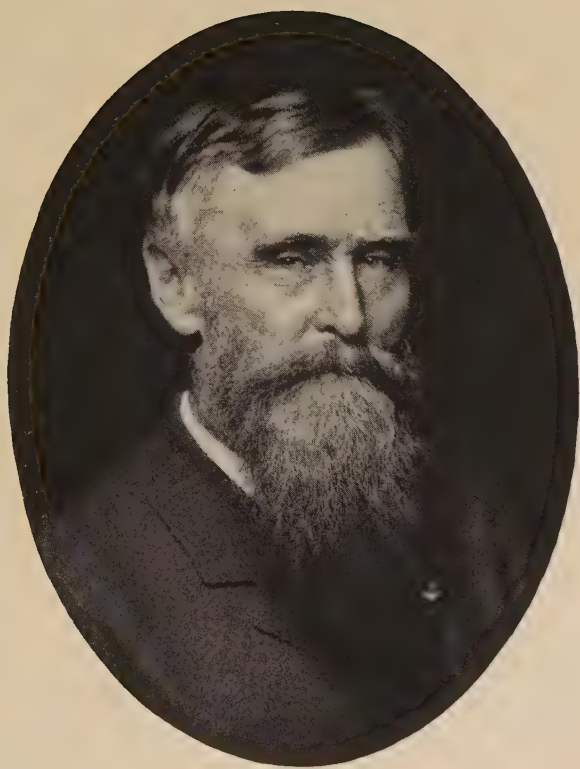
practically dead timber by holding himself aloof from faculty meetings and neglecting his duties as a lecturer.

Dr. John W. Hamilton (1823-91) was born in Muskingum County, O., educated at Granville, studied under Willard Parker, New York, received his degree from Willoughby Medical College and occupied the chair of Surgery in Starling 1853-74. He was a man of ponderous proportions, commanding figure and natural dignity, which dignity, with a corresponding decorum, never deserted him under any circumstances. Usually courteous, and in a manner suave, he could be sharp and critical on occasion without in any degree abating his dignity or decorum. He never allowed himself to be familiar with others, and it was tacitly understood that he expected like consideration in return. He was a man of positive convictions, which he never surrendered. He was, however, politic, and could, if need be, hold his opinions in abeyance until the psychological moment, when, as a fitting climax to well-laid schemes, his views would be accepted without protest, or enforced in spite of protest. He was a ready and cogent speaker, had a deliberate and impressive delivery, and, as a lecturer, was very popular with his classes. His knowledge of the literature of surgery was extensive, but his broad experience and common sense deductions stood him better in hand and he was wont to place more store on the latter than the former. He was in much demand for expert testimony before the courts, and it is doubtful if he was ever cornered, though at times opposed by the shrewdest lawyers and most learned physicians attainable. It is said of him that on one occasion he gave

testimony at variance with some of the best authorities. "The books do not say so," said the opposing lawyer. "Then so much the worse for the books," was the unhesitating reply. John W. Hamilton was among the master surgeons of his time and enjoyed a reputation that extended beyond the borders of his State. He was honored and respected, but, like all men of active, aggressive spirit, he had envious rivals and enemies. He amassed a large fortune, and at his death had made such excellent disposition of his accumulations as to ensure much larger returns in the future.

Dr. Starling Loving (1827-1911) was born in Russellville, Ky., educated in French's Academy, graduated at Starling Medical College (1849), took a post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and was house physician to Bellevue, Ward's Island and Charity Hospitals (1849-53). He became associated with the faculty of Starling Medical College as early as 1855 and continued in that relation to the time of his death. He was surgeon of the 6th Ohio Infantry in the Civil War, was president of the Ohio Medical Society (1881), and also vice-president of the American Medical Association (1894).

Dr. Starling Loving was tall, well built, square-shouldered, but without an ounce of superfluous flesh. He had a lofty dignity and knightly bearing that made him a conspicuous figure anywhere. When in the humor he was the most affable of men and had the rare faculty of making the recipient feel that he or she was the special object of his most intimate regard and solicitude. He was a man of moods and



could change his attitude toward one in the twinkling of an eye. From superlative affability he could become fiercely denunciatory, cynical or even combative. Like most aggressive men he was intolerant of opposition, and in men of like nature with whom he was brought in contact he found his acme of odium and toward them cherished an uncompromising antipathy. He was a man of learning and ability; very comprehensive, precise and circumstantial in his lectures, and occasionally indulged himself so much in the little details and niceties of his subject as to obscure the leading features. He was a splendid therapist, probably one of the best in the country, a safe and successful practitioner, controlled an immense practice and was a man of such indefatigable energy and endurance as to be a standing wonder to all that knew him.

Theodore G. Wormley (1827-97) was born in Wormleysburg, Pa., attended Dickinson College at Carlisle, received the degree of M. D. from the Philadelphia College of Medicine (1849), located in Columbus 1850, became teacher of Chemistry in Starling Medical College in 1854 and so continued until 1877, when he accepted a tender of the chair of Chemistry for the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He held positions in other schools and scientific bodies, published many pamphlets on chemistry and allied subjects, and in 1867 published his great work on the "Micro-Chemistry of Poisons," which brought him world-wide and enduring fame.

At or about the time of the reorganization of the faculty of Starling Medical College, Dr. Alexander Dunlap, of Springfield, received appointment to the chair of Abdominal Surgery. Dr. Dunlap, being the pioneer ovariologist of the great West and a man of international fame, deserves more than passing notice.

Alexander Dunlap (1815-94), was born in Brown County, Ohio, graduated at the Miami University 1836, read medicine with his brother at Greenfield, received his M. D. at Cincinnati Medical College in 1839, and took up practice in Ripley in 1846. In 1843 he performed his first ovariectomy and probably the first in the West, barring the cases operated and reported by Ephraim McDowell. This heroic work on the part of Dunlap was met with a storm of protest by the profession and public, and he was denounced as a conscienceless butcher. Despite threats and persecutions he continued his work along this line until, with an average of seventy-five recoveries to the hundred cases, he compelled recognition and was hailed as a benefactor. As a pioneer in abdominal surgery he stands among the world's best. Alexander Dunlap was a quiet, easy-going, good-natured man, and one who would never be suspected of standing off a mob or setting the world on fire. He could roll a quid of tobacco around in his mouth while talking with so much unction as to convey the impression that he was sucking a good-sized chunk of taffy. As the professor of Abdominal Surgery in Starling Medical College, it was the writer's fortune to follow him in his work, though not in title. His naive rehearsal of his first

case, as related to the writer, is worthy of preservation as indicating the simple operation of a strong mind: "I had hung out my shingle and waited long for a patient, when one day a man came riding into town on a foaming horse and rode up to a doctor's office. Finding no one there he rode over to another office with like result. He then came to me. A tree had fallen on a man and he wanted me to go with him. I got on my horse and we started. I tried to think of what to do for a man that a tree had fallen on. I could not think of anything I'd heard in my lectures about a tree falling on a man. I couldn't recall anything I'd read about a tree falling on a man, and so I was in great perplexity. Arrived at the house, I found another doctor there, and after examination and consultation I told him I had a catheter in my saddle-bags, and, as that was the only instrument, we had between us, we concluded to use it. The man got well, and from that time on I had patients with the rest of them."

The desertion of so large a body of men from Starling Medical College, among whom were some of the ablest and best teachers whose names had long been associated with the college, was staggering. The disaffected members at once organized and prepared to put into operation the Columbus Medical College, which received hearty support from the outset and which threatened the very existence of the mother school. Large numbers of old-time friends and alumni of Starling Medical College now turned their backs on her, and even affiliated with the rival school or sought *ad eundem* degrees elsewhere.

This was the darkest era in the history of old Starling and called for the highest order of courage and unwavering fealty on the part of its supporters. But such men were there, and under the leadership of that indomitable knight, Starling Loving, the reorganization went on. The faculty being recruited and the reorganization completed, the belated announcements for 1875-76 were sent out and a class of thirty responded. After three years of strenuous battling and faithful work on the part of the faculty, the tide of opinion again turned toward the mother institution and the classes began to grow accordingly. From now on, with one or two exceptions, each year noted a steady growth in the size of the classes. With returning prosperity yearly dividends were distributed *pro rata* among the members of the faculty, improvements and additions made to the college building, new apparatus and appliances purchased, modern methods of teaching introduced, additions made to the teaching corps, and more thorough work exacted of all connected with the school. Starling Medical College was now enjoying an era of prosperity beyond all precedent.

In 1896-97 and 1897-98 the enrollment numbered two hundred and eighty-seven on each occasion, enough to fill every seat in the amphitheater. After the death of Dr. John Hamilton negotiations were set on foot whereby the Columbus Medical College became merged into Starling.

THE OHIO MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

This institution received its charter December 31st, 1890, but did not complete its organization until 1892, so that its first class graduated in 1893. Its principal organizers were: Drs. J. F. Baldwin, R. Harvey Reed (deceased), J. W. Wright, J. M. Dunham, Geo. M. Waters, D. P. Adams, and W. J. Means. It consisted of the three departments of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy, and its peculiar characteristic was its adoption of the recitation plan of teaching instead of the didactic. Soon after its organization it erected an attractive college building on Park Street, and became affiliated with the Protestant Hospital for clinical material. After various vicissitudes it finally consolidated in 1907 with Starling Medical College to form the Starling-Ohio Medical College.

TRUSTEES AND FACULTY, STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE

Trustees—William S. Sullivant, Joseph R. Swan, John W. Andrews, John Butterfield, Robert W. McCoy, Francis Carter, Samuel M. Smith, Lincoln Goodale, Joseph Sullivant, James A. Wilcox, A. Denny Rodgers, Starling Loving, John M. Wheaton, Erskine B. Fullerton, E. L. Hinman, P. W. Huntington, James Kilbourne, Josiah Smith, Curtis C. Howard, D. Tod Gilliam, Thomas C. Hoover.

Anatomy—Jesse P. Judkins, John Dawson, John M. Wheaton, Otto Frankenburg.

Physiology—Henry C. Pierce, J. W. Conklin, D. Tod Gilliam, A. M. Bleile, C. B. Morrey.

Chemistry—Theodore G. Wormley, Sidney A. Norton, Curtis C. Howard.

Materia Medica—Samuel M. Smith, Charles A. Lee, John W. Hamilton, Homer Thrall, Starling Loving, William M. Chamberlin, Erskine B. Fullerton.

Practice of Medicine—John W. Butterfield, D. Hansbury Smith, S. M. Smith, Starling Loving.

Surgery—Richard L. Howard, Edward M. Moore, John W. Hamilton, James H. Pooley, Davis Halderman, Thomas C. Hoover.

Obstetrics—H. H. Childs, Francis Carter, Henry G. Landis, D. Tod Gilliam, Otto Frankenburg, E. J. Wilson.

Gynecology—Henry G. Landis, D. Tod Gilliam, E. M. Gilliam.

Note.—Necessarily the names of prominent and active members of the faculty have been omitted from the above list, among whom may be mentioned, Drs. W. D. and C. S. Hamilton, Surgeons; Dr. C. F. Clark, Ophthalmologist; and Judge Gilbert H. Stewart, Author and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

CLEVELAND MEDICAL COLLEGE

As Starling Medical College of Columbus was the direct descendant of the Medical Department of Willoughby University, so also was the Cleveland Medical College an offshoot of the same, having been organized by a faction of the faculty who had separated themselves from the mother institution for that purpose. The organizers were Drs. John Delameter, Jared P. Kirtland and J. Lang Cassels. The organization took place in 1843 and was brought about by two causes: the obvious impossibility of sustaining a Medi-

cal College at Willoughby and a tempting offer from Cleveland for its transference to that town. The Willoughby University of Lake Erie, of which the college now under consideration constituted the medical department, never, outside of the medical department, had any existence except in organization and name. The quasi institution was located in the little town of Willoughby, a place of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, which inhabitants were distinguished for their culture and refinement and zeal for learning. "It enjoyed the unusual advantage of a circulating library, a lyceum and a debating society in which historical, political, literary and scientific questions were discussed with zeal and ability." From this nucleus and a very natural desire for better facilities and greater things, the idea of a great institution of learning, a university in which all the cardinal branches were taught, took shape and led to the organization of the Willoughby University of Lake Erie. The medical department, the only one assuming any tangible form, consisted of Horace A. Ackley, M.D., Professor of Anatomy; Amasa Trowbridge, M.D., Professor of Surgery; Daniel L. M. Peixotto, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and William M. Smith, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica. Like most of the medical colleges of that early date, the faculty was composed of strong men, men of a mental caliber that would do honor to any of the boasted institutions of to-day. In 1835-36 the Medical Department of Willoughby contained twenty-three students and conferred the degree of M.D. on five successful candidates. After a disheartening struggle of nine years, accentuated

by irrepressible dissensions between trustees and faculty, it became evident that something must be done. There must be a change of base. Part of the faculty were in favor of Cleveland and part favored Columbus. Opportunely at this time some enterprising citizens of Cleveland came forward with an offer of grounds for the college and financial aid in erecting a suitable college building. Immediately thereupon the three gentlemen named above, Delameter, Kirtland and Cassels severed their connection with the Willoughby institution and organized the Cleveland Medical College. Impatient to begin operations and not wishing to await the delays incident to obtaining a charter from the legislature, the new college was organized as the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University, located at Hudson.

The Willoughby College, as an organization, soon thereafter removed to Columbus, and, after the munificent gift of Lyne Starling, was rechristened Starling Medical College. In 1884 the college building of the Cleveland Medical College was completed and the first class graduated the same year. The building was located on the corner of Erie and St. Clair streets. The original faculty consisted of:

Dr. John Delameter (1787-1867),

Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women
and Children.

Dr. Jared P. Kirtland (1793-1877),

Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Dr. Horace A. Ackley (1815-59),

Professor of Surgery.

Dr. John Lang Cassels (1808-79),
Professor of Materia Medica.

Dr. Noah Worcester (1812-47),
Professor of Physical Diagnoses and Diseases of
the Skin.

Dr. Samuel St. John (1813-76),
Professor of Chemistry.

Dr. Jacob J. Delameter,
Lecturer on Physiology.

It is said of this group "that it was the best balanced faculty west of the Alleghenies."

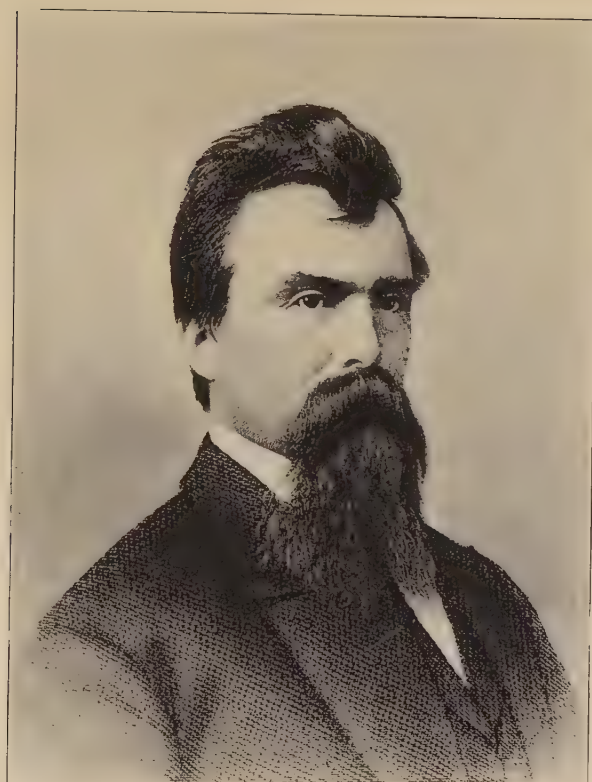
In the absence of facilities for clinical teaching afforded by the larger cities and centers of dense population and by large and thoroughly equipped hospitals, recourse was had to dispensary and private work. To this end all the clinical material available, both in the practice of the faculty and of others well disposed toward the school, was utilized, with the result that some very good and instructive clinics were presented. As Cleveland at this time was a place of 6,000 or 7,000 inhabitants, this was about all that could be expected in the way of clinical facilities. In the course of a few years, hospitals began to spring up here and there in the city under various auspices and devoted to various purposes, and little by little their doors were opened to the medical colleges for clinical purposes; but it was not until some time after the Civil War that they could be made available for general clinics.

In 1887 a new building, thorough and up-to-date in all its appointments, supplanted the old, this through the generosity of John L. Wood. Amplification and

improvements have from time to time been added to this building as the necessities demanded. It would be a gracious task to follow the history of this institution from the date of its inception down to the present; to take up the members of its faculties one by one and to give a life sketch of each; to select from the honorable body the men who have distinguished themselves above others and to accord to them their appropriate niches; but the space at our command forbids, and we all the more willingly make this sacrifice of personal feeling because of the proud eminence and undisputed position of this splendid institution of medical learning among others of its kind. To be a member of the faculty of the Cleveland Medical College is in itself a voucher of high professional attainment. To be a graduate of the Cleveland Medical College is a passport to the confidence and fraternal good will of the medical profession.

A DISRUPTION AND A NEW COLLEGE

In 1863 Dr. Gustav C. E. Weber, a surgeon of more than local fame and occupying the chair of Surgery in the Cleveland Medical College, resigned and organized a new college under the name of the Charity Hospital Medical College. The original faculty of this college contained the names of such men as Dr. Leander Firestone, Dr. Addison P. Dutcher, Dr. M. S. Castle, Dr. Jacob Dascomb, Dr. J. H. Salisbury, Dr. Robert N. Barr, Dr. Wm. J. Scott and Dr. Abraham Metz, besides that of the prime mover and organizer, Dr. Gustav C. E. Weber. It was an all-round good working faculty, and several of the members



acquired a certain degree of celebrity along different lines. Clinical teaching was made a prominent feature of the new college, and the wards of St. Vincent Hospital, completed the following year, were utilized for this purpose. The first class was graduated in 1865. From 1869 to 1896 it constituted the medical department of the University of Wooster. In 1881 an effort was made to unite the two regular schools into one large college under the auspices of the Western Reserve University, and there was a large going over of the faculty of the Wooster institution to that of the Western Reserve. The trustees of the Wooster University, however, checkmated this movement by filling the vacated chairs and resuming business under the old regime. In 1896 the school drew away from the Wooster University and became affiliated with the Ohio Wesleyan University. At the same time it changed its name to the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons. As a result of this change a commodious new college building was erected and occupied in 1900. In 1910, the Cleveland Medical College reabsorbed the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons as the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University. For much valuable information pertaining to the development of medicine in Cleveland we are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. H. E. Handerson, of Cleveland.

The names of the members of the faculty of the Cleveland Medical College, occupying the eight cardinal chairs from the date of organization to the present time, are given below in the order of incumbency.

Anatomy—(1) Jacob J. Delameter, (2) Proctor Thayer, (3) Isaac Newton Himes, (4) Jacob Laisy, (5) B. W. Holliday, (6) H. W. Kitchen, (7) Carl A. Hamann.

Physiology—(1) David H. Scott, (2) Isaac Newton Himes, (3) J. C. Ferguson, (4) J. T. Woods, (5) Charles B. Parker, (6) John Pascal Sawyer, (7) Johannes Wilhelm Gas, (8) William T. Howard, (9) George Neil Stewart, (10) John J. R. Macleod.

Chemistry—(1) John Lang Cassels, (2) Samuel St. John, (3) E. W. Morley, (4) Perry L. Hobbs.

Materia Medica—(1) John Lang Cassels, (2) Jacob J. Delameter, (3) Alleyne Maynard, (4) E. L. King, (5) John E. Darby, (6) John Henry Lowman, (7) Torald Sollman.

Practice of Medicine—(1) Jured P. Kirtland, (2) David H. Scott, (3) John Bennett, (4) Wills J. Scott, (5) John Pascal Sawyer, (6) Charles F. Hoover.

Surgery—(1) Horace A. Ackley, (2) Proctor Thayer, (3) Gustav C. E. Weber, (4) Charles B. Parker, (5) Dudley P. Allen, (6) Frank E. Bunts, (7) William H. Nevison, (8) George W. Crile.

Obstetrics—(1) John Delameter, (2) H. K. Cushing, (3) Charles A. Terry, (4) Frank Wells, (5) Hunter Holmes, (6) T. Clarke Miller.

Gynecology—(1) H. K. Cushing, (2) Charles A. Terry, (3) Frank Wells, (4) Henry J. Herrick, (5) Charles B. Parker, (6) Franklin D. Brandenburg, (7) Hunter Robb, (8) William H. Humiston.

In a supplementary note to some valuable information relevant to the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University, kindly contributed by its Secretary, F. C. Waite, he says:

“Ackley was one of the strong men of his time and in this part of the country stood for the leading surgeon.

"Kirtland, as you perhaps know, in addition to being very well known in his profession, was better known the country over for his proficiency in natural science. He got out the first natural history report in the State, and his work is ranked along with that of such men as Audubon and other pioneer naturalists.

"The elder Cushing, H. K. and the younger, E. F. (who died March, 1911), were members of a long series of doctors in the same family. E. Cushing, the father and grandfather of those mentioned, was the first medical man in Cleveland, coming here a year or two after the town was founded.

"Weber you probably know about. His activities in the Civil War helped greatly to bring order out of chaos in the medical service. He died during the present year (1912).

"Morley you probably also know of, since he is looked upon as one of the leading American chemists.

"I could give you biographical notes about many of the men, but perhaps this will suffice for you, and I hesitate to refer to living men."

MEDICAL SOCIETIES

In 1834 Dr. William M. Awl, of Columbus, issued a circular letter addressed "To all scientific practitioners of Medicine and Surgery in Ohio," calling for a general convention to be held in Columbus, January 1835, for the consideration and discussion of various subjects pertaining to the advancement and welfare of the profession at large. The special subjects for discussion were: The regulation of professional eti-

quette, the construction of independent medical societies, the support of a periodical journal of practical medicine, the erection of public asylums for lunatics and the education of the blind, the promotion of the temperance cause, the regulation of vaccination and the establishment of leech depots at convenient points so as to be within reach of all. The meeting was largely attended and took in a broader scope than the program called for, including such subjects as higher medical education, the legalizing of human dissection and other matters of like character and importance. These conventions met at various times and places, but for the most part at Columbus and annually. It was the inauguration of a new era. The previously isolated and estranged members of the profession were brought together in friendly council and community of interest. It was a revelation to all. To the leaders of the profession in the great centers it sprung many surprises, for they found among the representatives present from country, village and even backwoods districts, men of minds and in some instances learning that commanded their respect and even admiration. To the timid and retiring it was a revelation, for in these great men—these demigods, as they had been wont to regard them—they found men of like passions with themselves, men who ate, drank and slept, men who had limitations as to knowledge, who made mistakes and admitted them and who in many ways resembled themselves. To be sure, they were highly proficient along some lines, and in some ways their sayings were as Greek to them. Nevertheless they were human, and with like opportunity it was not impossible that

they themselves might acquire an approximate proficiency; therefore, they would sit at the feet of the masters and learn. They had tasted of the waters of Mount Pierius and found them sweet. The impulse had been given, the profession was aroused, the results were in the future. As a result, medical colleges were founded in the larger towns and cities, social and district societies organized, multiplied libraries founded, and existing medical institutions stirred and imbued with higher animus and new life. It is only fair to say that under the authority of the State Legislature district societies had been established in various parts of the State as early as 1811, but such societies had no educational aims and were constituted solely for the purpose of regulating the practice of medicine within the prescribed limits of the various districts. They were empowered to license practitioners of medicine of eligible type and to prosecute and bring to justice illegal practitioners, including quacks and pretenders of every description. There were five of these districts to start with, which eventually swelled to twenty. After twenty-two years of utter failure and inefficiency the State convention was organized and the district societies fell into desuetude, or rather ceased to exist, for desuetude had been their normal condition from the time of creation. In the meantime (1851) the Ohio Medical Society was organized on a somewhat broader foundation and succeeded the "Conventions." Even at this early date we observe among the papers read some of exceptional literary, scientific and economic worth. Movements were set on foot for placing the profession

on a higher plane, scientific and ethical, and announcements of achievements in medicine and surgery electrified the audiences and called forth encomium and in some instances criticism. The achievements of Dunlap and Buckner as ovariologists drew fire as well as eulogy, and of M. B. Wright, in perfecting a technic of Bimanual Cephalic version, was received in much kindlier spirit. Not the least important of these movements was one looking to the creation of a Central Board of Medical Examiners to take the granting of degrees out of the hands of the teachers. This had the support of not only the profession at large, but of the medical schools as well.

It would carry us far beyond the bounds allotted to the subject to even give passing notice to the scores and hundreds of medical societies of every kind and description which sprang into existence as auxiliary to or independent of the State Society. Suffice it to say that by degrees, and in large measure as the result of the perfect organization of the American Medical Association, the Ohio Medical Society became a delegated body, subsidiary to the supreme delegated body and thereby became an association by which title it is now known. As the American Medical Association is supreme in the land and all state associations subsidiary to it, so all district and local medical societies, by whatever name, in order to be eligible to recognition by the aforementioned associations, must acknowledge allegiance to them. The organization is perfect, the scope of the work almost unlimited, the character of the work excellent.

OHIO STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

The Ohio State Board of Health superseded and had its inception in the Ohio State Sanitary Association. It was organized May 18, 1886, under an act of the legislature passed April 14, 1886. The members of this Board as originally created were, Drs. W. H. Cretcher, G. C. Ashmun, T. Clarke Miller, John D. Jones, S. P. Wise, D. H. Beckwith, Thomas C. Hoover and H. J. Sharp. Dr. Cretcher was chosen president and Dr. Ashmun became secretary. Dr. Ashmun resigning, was succeeded in June by Dr. Guy B. Case, who in turn, the following month, gave way to Dr. C. O. Probst. Practically, then, Dr. Probst has been secretary of the State Board of Health ever since its organization. In the twenty-five years which he has served in that capacity he has kept the Ohio State Board of Health abreast of the leaders and has himself come to be recognized as one of the ablest and most efficient officers of the health department in the United States.

The Board as first constituted had no well defined functions, was limited as to its powers and powerless to enforce its decrees. It received scant recognition from the profession or the laity, and in some instances active opposition from the local health boards as a menace to their powers and privileges. There were in all about twenty-five local health boards in the State, and they were the creatures of the municipal councils and entirely subservient to them. In Cincinnati the health board was not even allowed to placard a house for contagious diseases lest it might

drive away trade. In 1888 legislation was passed making it obligatory for the councils of all villages, towns or cities of five hundred inhabitants or more to establish a board of health and to appoint a health officer. In 1893 the boards of health were authorized by legislature to make their own rules and regulations and enforce them. In the rural districts the township trustees constituted the boards of health, and in 1892 they were required to appoint a township health officer. In 1902 the present health code was enacted. This permits villages to abolish a board of health and appoint a health officer instead. This was taken advantage of by about fifty per cent. of the villages.

The office of the Board at the beginning consisted of a desk in the Attorney General's office, occupied by the secretary. Some time later a stenographer and clerk were added, and in 1898 an engineering department and laboratory were established, making an addition to the working force of five engineers and two stenographers for the former and two chemists, two bacteriologists, one stenographer and one janitor for the latter. Instead of a single desk, as at the beginning, the offices of the board now occupy thirteen rooms. Instead of an appropriation of \$5,000, as originally allowed for annual expenses, an appropriation of \$51,000 was voted for 1907. The health service of the State has grown from a few local boards to 2,108, with a personnel of some ten thousand all told.

In 1891 the Board issued a call for a permanent organization of all boards of health and health officers, and, although the response was gratifying, it was not as general as desired, for the reason that it was optional

with the members whether they attended or not, and for the additional reason that no provision was made for paying the expenses of the delegates. In 1896, by act of the legislature, each city, village and township was compelled to send a delegate to the annual meeting of the Board and pay expenses of such delegate. This greatly increased the efficiency of the cause.

The work of the Board has covered a wide scope, and it has inspired much wholesome legislation. Recognizing the number and gravity of water-bred diseases and the absolute necessity of pure water as a safeguard against the same, all the principal streams of the State were explored from mouth to source, the water tested, the environments observed and such measures instituted as to abate existing evils. In like manner and for like purpose epidemics of various kinds were dealt with, the object being to prevent invasion from without, to protect our community from within and to stamp out the disease where it had gained a foothold. In this way a widespread invasion of smallpox was, after a hard fight, brought under control, some isolated epidemics of diphtheria nipped in the bud, the ravage of typhoid fever greatly reduced and attention given to rabies and other communicable diseases. The great fight against tuberculosis, which has taken on such proportions, not only in this State, but throughout the country, was, so far as this State is concerned, inaugurated by the State Board of Health. Other measures have been projected, which, when fully matured and sanctioned by law, will extend the scope and value of the work far beyond anything yet realized.

In time, when the profession and the people have been educated to it, the State Board of Health will be recognized as one of the valuable assets of our great commonwealth.

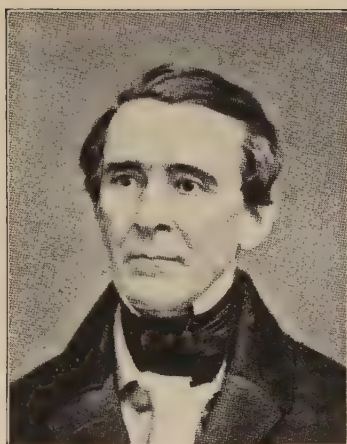
The Board as at present constituted consists of Dr. Frank Warner, President, Columbus; Dr. Oscar Hasencamp, Vice-President, Toledo; Josiah Hartzell, Ph. D, Canton; Dr. R. H. Grube, Xenia; John W. Hill, C. E., Cincinnati; Dr. H. T. Sutton, Zanesville, and Dr. William T. Milles, Cleveland.

THE OHIO STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION

The first earnest effort at legislation in Ohio to regulate the practice of medicine was consummated in May, 1868, when the legislature passed an act entitled, "An act to protect the citizens of Ohio from empiricism and to elevate the standard of the medical profession." The provisions of this act were: "(1) that the practitioner must be a man of good moral character, (2) must have attended two full courses of lectures and graduated at some school of medicine, either in the United States or some foreign country, or (3) produce a certificate of qualification from some state or county medical society, or (4) have been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine for a period of ten years." The penalty for violation of this law consisted of a fine from \$50 to \$100 for the first offense and a jail sentence of thirty days for the second. This law, while doubtless enacted with the best intentions, was practically a dead letter from the start. This, simply for the reason that it

was nobody's business to enforce it, and, although it remained on the statute books for a third of a century, there is no record to show that it was enforced in a single instance. Subsequent legislation, of which there were several attempts, instead of strengthening this law in its weak parts to give force to its provisions, left it more and more a pitiable wreck and deprived it of all force and meaning. By an act of the legislature, May 1896, the State Board of Registration was created, Dr. N. R. Coleman, of Columbus, being its first president and Dr. Frank Winders, of Findlay, its secretary. Dr. Winders's service, which was very efficient, continued until March, 1905, and after a short interim, made so by the appointment and prompt resignation of Dr. D. N. Kinsman, the present incumbent, Dr. George H. Matson, became secretary. As the result of this registration law, which was instinct with virility and had in it so much of the true ring of what it purported to be, a great exodus of ineligibles and incompetents took place from the State. Something near nine hundred non-graduates left Ohio and took shelter in other states, where the laws were not so rigid; while the tide of incoming imposters who had found Ohio good picking was checked and diverted in other directions. Within the few years succeeding this act, more prosecutions for the illegal practice of medicine, followed by a larger per cent. of convictions, took place in Ohio than in any other ten states in the Union. After strenuous efforts on the part of the physicians interested, the legislature was induced to pass certain very important amendments to the act of 1896. Those amendments,

which became a law in April, 1900, provided for a high educational requirement preliminary to the collegiate course in medicine, and for the examination of all future applicants for registration, and also made radical changes in the section describing the offense of illegal practice. The provisions were all salutary and bore immediate fruit. The law describing the offense of illegal practice was a model of perspicuity and covered the ground so completely as to stand the test before the highest tribunal in the State. The difficulty in enforcing the law as it now stands is due in part to the apathy of the individual members of the medical profession, who are unwilling to take upon themselves the onus, and, in some instances, the public opprobrium of prosecuting witnesses; in part to the apathy or disinclination of the prosecuting attorneys of the various counties, who not infrequently ignore the specific and thoroughly substantiated charges of the Board of Registration and, in direct contravention of their sworn duty, utterly refuse to bring such cases before the Grand Jury, and in part to the apathy, or in some instances active sympathy of the public at large for the accused, who, without the slightest understanding of the great issues at stake, choose to regard the laudable efforts of the medical profession to protect them from vampires as an unwarranted restraint of trade. The remedy is through widespread organization of the profession, with committees to represent the different constituted bodies and a set purpose to oppose any officer of the law at the polls who fails to do his duty in this direction, as in others.



HOSPITALS

To the average mind, the strongest and most convincing evidence of the progress of medicine in this State during the last century is to be found in new institutions for the care of the afflicted.

If all the hospitals of the State were moved together, allowing suitable grounds for each, there would arise before us a city of such splendor as the world has never seen, majestic and unique in its architectural effects, imposing structures, and the wondrous magnitude of many of the buildings. It is claimed, and with good reason, that the main building of the Columbus State Hospital is the largest building of the kind under one roof in the world. Not only so, but it is so artistic in design, symmetrical and equally balanced, as to be one of the most attractive of edifices. Not only are these hospital buildings impressive in number, size and as examples of classical architecture, but for the most part their appointments are of the best, as they are thoroughly equipped for the purpose for which they were intended. Compare this splendid aggregation of structures, as we have pictured it, and their marvelous up-to-date equipment, with the hospitals of earlier times, and note the difference. The first hospital erected in Cleveland was in 1812, and was built by Captain Sholes, of the U. S. Army.

"I had two or three good carpenters in my company," writes Captain Sholes, "and set them to work to build a hospital. I very soon got up a good one, thirty feet by twenty, smoothly and tightly covered, and floored with chestnut bark, with two tiers of bunks

around the walls, with doors and windows, and not a nail or screw or iron latch or hinge about the building. In a short time I had all the bunks well strawed and the sick and wounded good and clean, * * * but some had fallen asleep."

This sounds cozy, and it is doubtful if it conveys any but a comforting impression, but if we go back to some of the old brick structures of a half century or more ago, ill-lighted, ill-ventilated, swarming with bacteria, reeking in noisome odors, then we may understand how to the people the hospital was a veritable chamber of horrors, and that it represented misery, suffering, privation, inefficient care and oftentimes neglect. People shunned the hospital for themselves and friends, and regarded it as little short of calamitous when anyone except the most destitute and degraded was consigned to one. Now it is different. Owing to the splendid equipment, the devices for safety, convenience and comfort, the high grade of medical and surgical skill there attainable, the excellent and scientific methods of nursing, it is become generally recognized that the hospital is not only the safest but most comfortable, cheeriest and best place for the sick. It is no longer the exclusive resort of the poor and needy, but is utilized by all classes and to a larger extent, probably, in proportion to numbers, by the wealthy, because they realize that there, more than any other place, they can get the environments and skill to restore health. While it may not be practical in this connection to even enumerate the hospitals of Ohio, a word with reference to the largest of them may not be amiss.

Of the State Hospitals there are nine, in most instances named according to locality. These are, taken in alphabetical order: the Athens State Hospital, Athens, Dr. O. O. Fordyce, Superintendent; Cleveland State Hospital, Cleveland, Dr. C. A. Clark, Superintendent; Columbus State Hospital, Columbus, Dr. Charles F. Gilliam, Superintendent; Dayton State Hospital, Dayton, Dr. Baber, Superintendent; Longview State Hospital, Cincinnati, Dr. F. H. Harmon, Superintendent; Massillon State Hospital, Massillon, Dr. H. C. Eyeman, Superintendent; Ohio State Hospital for Epileptics, Gallipolis; State Sanitorium for Consumptives, Mt. Vernon; and the Toledo State Hospital, Toledo, Dr. George Love, Superintendent. Of yet other large hospitals of the State, the Cincinnati Hospital, begun in 1866 and occupied in 1869, was in its day the most magnificent structure of the kind on the American continent. Its original cost was about \$1,000,000. It occupies an entire square and accommodates about eight thousand patients per annum. Other large hospitals in Cincinnati are the Good Samaritan Hospital (Catholic), St. Mary's Hospital (Catholic), the Jewish Hospital, the Hospital of the German Protestant Deaconesses, Christ Hospital and the Presbyterian Hospital.

In Cleveland we find that magnificent modern charity, with its up-to-date equipment, the Lakeside Hospital; St. Vincent's Hospital (Catholic), Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital, the St. Alexis Hospital (Catholic), the City Hospital, St. John's Hospital (Catholic) and St. Luke's Hospital (Methodist).

In Columbus there are four large public hospitals, three of which are Catholic and one Protestant. They are: the Hawkes Hospital of Mt. Carmel, the Protestant Hospital, St. Anthony Hospital and St. Francis Hospital. Besides, here is located the Grant Hospital, claimed to be the largest private hospital in the world.

At Dayton, the St. Elizabeth Hospital (Catholic) has a capacity for from 2,500 to 3,000 patients annually.

All these hospitals are among the finest, and, for efficiency, will compare favorably with any in the country, though not so ornate or rich in setting as some of the endowed institutions of the great money centers in the East and on the Pacific Coast.

The wonderful advancement made by medicine since the pioneer days of Ohio is incomprehensible, even to the enlightened physician. It has gone out along so many lines, has effected such amazing changes, has undergone such a degree of specialization as to render detailed narrative in this connection quite out of the question. Specialism has been carried to such an extent that in the larger cities it would seem to have almost supplanted the old-time methods. While the field of medicine as it exists to-day is so vast and intricate as to place it beyond the power of any single individual to compass, still it is to be regretted that more serious effort has not been made by specialists and general practitioners alike to acquire an outline knowledge of the entire field. This would save the specialist from narrowness and bigotry, take him beyond the horizon of his own little bailiwick and open his eyes to the many modifying influences affecting the cases brought before him. Oftentimes

the specialist, in his self-inflicted myopia, fails to grasp the import of what he sees, and blindly follows a routine to his own detriment and that of the patient. On the other hand, broader and more definite knowledge and observation on the part of the general practitioner would enable him to refer his patients to the right specialist and to give to that specialist a working basis for the exercise of his art. The old-time physician combined in himself all the knowledge and all the skill of all the departments of medicine. At the same time, taken all together, the entire field of medicine at that period scarcely exceeded that of one of our modern specialties. The old-time physician was oftentimes a good diagnostician, though he had nothing but his unaided senses to direct him. He diagnosed fever by the flushed face, the bounding pulse, the degree of warmth communicated to the hand. In time came the refinements in all departments. Instruments of scientific precision supplemented the unaided senses. Among the earlier of these was the clinical thermometer, by which not only the presence but degree of fever could be determined to a nicety. This threw a flood of light on various morbid conditions and became of immense value, not only in the diagnosis but in the treatment of disease. In many instances the temperature chart furnishes the key to the situation and the reading of the chart will enable the physician to diagnosticate a case even in the absence of the patient, as, for example, the temperature curve in typhoid fever, especially if it be a typical case, will be so characteristic as to be almost pathognomonic. Prior to the use of the clinical

thermometer no one would have suspected a rise of temperature in the chill stage of fevers. The drop of the mercury to the subnormal will sometimes give the clue to a concealed hemorrhage, to a perforation of the bowel or to other hidden disaster which otherwise might not even be suspected.

The microscope was brought more and more into play, its technical advantages became more and more conspicuous, and its field of usefulness enlarged, until to-day it plays a *role* in practical medicine little suspected by the laity or the ordinary physician. Not only is the microscope used to determine tissue changes in disease, to examine the secretions and excretions, to determine the presence or absence of albumen, casts, bile and pancreatic salts, to make the blood count, to differentiate the nature and trend of morbid growths, but it furnishes an interpretation of many of its findings and throws a flood of light on conditions that otherwise must have remained enigmatical. Along with chemistry, it has pushed out into the dark mysterious regions of an unseen and unsuspected domain, and brought forth bacteria and bacterial products, and made us acquainted with the nature and significance of opso-nins, antibodies and many other things too numerous to mention.

Then came instruments to determine the pressure of the blood, the degree of arterial tension, which, being rightly interpreted, leads the investigator to the chambers of many occult processes and reveals to him the incipient stages of deadly disease. Then there is the hypodermic syringe, which gives wings to the anodyne and sends it forth in quest of pain. In

the twinkling of an eye the most atrocious suffering is at an end and the patient falls into tranquil repose. Compare this with the slow, uncertain and in some instances dangerous action of drugs given by the mouth, and one may appreciate in part the value of the hypodermic. The crude and at times shockingly cruel methods of combating disease, as they existed in other days, have given way to humane and scientific methods which have for their aim the amelioration of human suffering, both in the agencies employed and as a result of their application. Now, instead of the impossible bolus and nauseating draught, we have the elegant multitudinous pharmaceutical preparations concentrated and minimized to the last degree, done up in sugar and gelatine to conceal the taste, doctored and disguised in pleasant tasting excipients so as to divest them of all objectionable qualities. Then come modern methods of treatment as we have them in organotherapy, serum therapy, vaccines, for all of which special potentialities are claimed for special diseased conditions. In the domain of surgery the advancements have been, if anything, more wonderful still.

First in order comes general anesthesia, that great boon to suffering humanity, under whose potent influence the patient goes off into rosy dreamland while the surgeon with knife and fingers is toying with his vitals. Only can we bring ourselves to a realization of the magnitude of this blessing when we look back to the days of a little more than a half a century ago, when the most delicate, the most timid, the most highly sensitive among us were strapped to the table

and the operation performed under the pleadings and heart-rending cries of the victim. It is a pleasure to note that among the earliest users of chloroform as an anesthetic in this country was Professor Richard Lee Howard, of Columbus, Ohio. His first administration occurred in January, 1849, less than two months after its anesthetic properties were discovered by Dr. J. Y. Simpson, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

While we find in anesthesia, general and local, an inestimable boon to rob surgery of its terrors, we find in asepsis the greatest life-saving agency that human intelligence has ever produced. It has made possible that which was impossible, made safe that which was fraught with danger, opened up new avenues for exploitation and enlarged the field of surgery far beyond the most exaggerated expectations of the most optimistic dreamer. In anesthesia and asepsis we find the golden panoply of modern surgery, a panoply that brings it favor in the eyes of man.

Then in a class by itself we come to the great discovery of Roentgen, which not only illuminates the body but has healing potency as yet only to a slight degree made manifest.

Notwithstanding all this learning and refinement, all these discoveries and revelations of the hidden secrets of life and nature, the old pioneer doctors knew some things that we do not know, and knew many things better than we now know them. The progressive doctor of those days used the means at his command with a purpose and to an extent that went far toward counterbalancing the improved methods of to-day. The patient's tongue had a meaning to him, a meaning

that is almost wholly lost to us. It conveyed to him a hundred messages as to the condition of the system at large, special organs, the various secretions. In the temperature of the body, as revealed by the touch, he found much to enlighten him; a pungent dry heat meant one thing, a moist bland heat another, and so on. He drew many inferences from the condition of the skin, the eyes, the facial expression, the functions, the physical properties of the secretions and excretions, and from the pulse, of which there were more varieties and finer distinctions than would seem possible. All this he cultivated with great assiduity and profited by it. "A brilliant eye" as an indication of malignant disease, a symptom which the writer picked up from an old book, has done more to help him reach a correct diagnosis in some obscure deep-seated disorders than any other means of which he is aware. It behooves us, then, as advanced physicians, to "hold to the one and not despise the other."

OHIO AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ON THE GREAT LAKES

BY HARVEY DANFORTH GOULDER

Harvey Danforth Goulder was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 7, 1853, and received his education in that city. Admitted to the bar in 1875, he became an active and prominent member of his profession, giving particular attention to maritime, insurance and corporation law. He is especially known for his identification with movements in the interest of improving the conditions of navigation on the Great Lakes.—THE EDITORS.

O f utmost importance in the material development of Ohio has been, in constantly increasing measure, the remarkable waterways system of the Great Lakes. It is said that ninety per cent of urban population in cities over ten thousand is along waterways. The waterways came first, but natural advantage furnishes the opportunity only and credit may not be stinted to the men who have turned opportunity into advantage and advantage into enduring results.

In 1678, Cavalier de La Salle, landing at the mouth of the Niagara River, secured from the chiefs of the Seneca Indians permission to build a vessel to exploit these inland waters, and built the *Griffin* of about forty-five tons, the first cargo vessel, launched in May, 1679. She carried two square sails on her foremast and a triangular lateen on her mainmast, and has been mistakenly spoken of as a schooner, although that rig was not in use for thirty years or more after her launching.

A little hamlet at the mouth of Cayuga Creek, just above Niagara Falls on the American side, became, through the building of the *Griffin*, the first shipyard on the Great Lakes. She sailed on August 7, 1679, reached Green Bay, off Lake Michigan, and there La Salle, before setting out on his exploration of the Mississippi valley, loaded the *Griffin* with furs and sent her on a return voyage to the foot of Lake Erie. She was never heard from again, and the disappearance of this first freight ship remains a mystery of the Great Lakes.

Years passed before any other vessel was built of which there is record, although there is mention of two small vessels, the *Gladwyn* and the *Beaver*, as lying at anchor in the Detroit River during the siege of Detroit by Pontiac in 1763. In fact, nearly three centuries elapsed after the discovery of Columbus before navigation was taken up in vessels between the Falls of Niagara and Sault Ste. Marie. The meager commerce continued confined to trade in furs, converging at Montreal, the head of ocean navigation on the St. Lawrence, and carried on in canoes or batteaux, in the handling of which frail craft the voyageurs attained almost incredible skill and power of endurance, being able to paddle all day seemingly without fatigue.

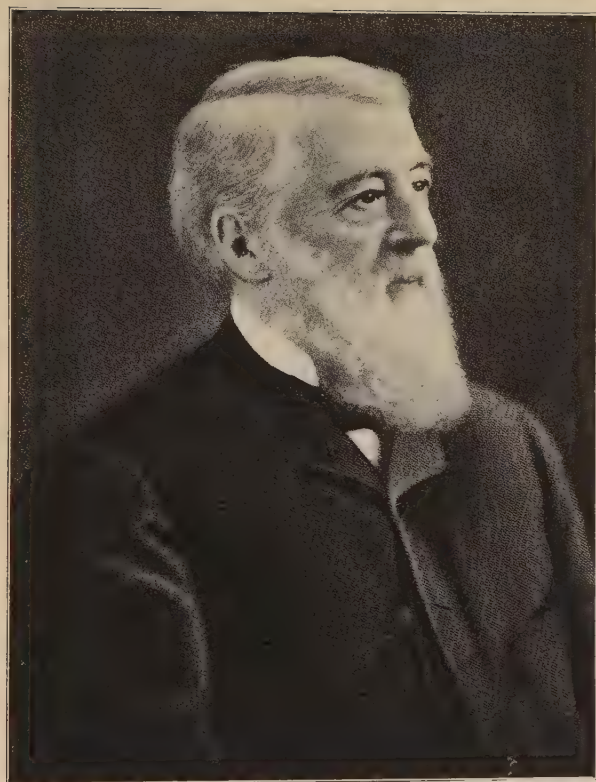
It is remarkable to know that the first American vessel after the *Griffin*, just before the year 1800, found business lacking on Lake Erie and was conveyed down around Niagara Falls to Lake Ontario for the purpose of getting earnestly into the business of our inland marine commerce. In 1805, Buffalo was made a port of entry, yet it was not until 1817 that her fleet had grown to the number of seven vessels, with combined tonnage of four hundred and fifty-nine tons, and the total tonnage of Lake Erie had reached two thousand and sixty-seven tons, ranging from ten to ninety-nine tons, except two leviathans of one hundred and two and one hundred and thirty-four tons. The trend of Lake carriage was westward, where the farmers, millers, and other producers sent their products from the East, but there went with all this a great movement of settlers westward.

We may take the year 1840 as marking the turn when there had come such development in the states bordering the Lakes that the balance of business first started feebly eastward, thereafter to increase in great volume. In 1855, Chicago was shipping sixteen million bushels of grain eastward. In that year the Sault Canal opened Lake Superior to through navigation with the lower Lakes. The Great Lakes marine, as we know it, about that time entered upon its vigorous career, against the arguments of so great a statesman as Henry Clay, who thought projecting commerce up through Lake Superior was chimerical and it might be as well to project commerce to the moon. And years later Proctor Knott made his well-known speech about Duluth, the Zenith City, the future great, in ridicule of serious commercial consideration of that region. Yet in steady progression of improvement of channels and ships and facilities, it has come that more than one-half of the efficient tonnage under the American flag is employed on the Great Lakes; that the Government has spent something over \$100,000,000 in improvement of channels and harbors on the Great Lakes; that the saving in freight over any other means of conveyance reaches in a single year approximately the whole cost of Government improvements from the beginning; that the ton mileage service on the Lakes equals more than twenty-five per cent of the total ton mileage service of all the railroads of the United States; that the cost per ton mile for transportation on the Lakes is about ten per cent of the average cost by rail all over the United States, and does not exceed twenty-five per cent of such cost on the most favored

railroad in the world—that is to say, that the Great Lakes system has furnished, as it does and will, the cheapest and most efficient transportation known in the world.

Ohio has enjoyed, to a singular degree, the advantages of this waterway system. This has been due to geographical location; to the fact that Ohio and its neighbors south and east have had coal and limestone, and the Northwest has furnished iron ore, which in the economies of transportation have been required to meet in Ohio for their assembling, or to pass through Ohio and Ohio ports to other assembling and consuming points. In the early years, before the great development of iron ore deposits in the Northwest, we utilized to advantage the lean native ores in this State in the manufacture of pig iron, having then the iron ore, coal, and limestone; and this early built up in Mahoning valley, reaching down to the Pittsburg district, an industry important in its day and potential as the pioneer of greater business which followed; while the ports on the south shore of Lake Erie grew in the shipment of coal, the receipt and distribution of iron ore, the receipt of lumber, and the receipt and shipment of grain, until, in 1910, the total receipts and shipments of these ports aggregated 56,437,686 tons.

Along with this flourished the business of shipbuilding. The native forests of Northern Ohio furnished the finest quality of oak timber, and supplied the demand until, about 1890, steel had supplanted wood in the construction of Lake vessels. After that period the connection of Ohio with the business, geographically, commercially, economically, and from



established prestige, gave the supremacy to Ohio in the building of ships, just as these had given to Ohio command of the commercial business of the Great Lakes, all the result of a combination of habit, experience, and ability of the men engaged, uniting with geographical and economical advantages—a combination which compelled results.

Considering the influence of the Great Lakes in connection with the growth of our State, we may go back to early conditions. When DeWitt Clinton in 1817 revived the project of the Erie Canal, which was completed in 1825, the cost of transporting products from Buffalo to Montreal was \$30 per ton, and the returning transportation varied from \$60 to \$75 per ton. The expense from Buffalo to New York was stated as \$100 per ton, and the length of passage twenty days. An economist stated: "Upon the very route from which the heaviest and cheapest products of the West are now sent to market, the cost of transportation equalled nearly three times the market value of wheat in New York, six times the value of corn, twelve times the value of oats, and far exceeded the value of most kinds of cured provisions." New York's struggle for commercial supremacy turned to her advantage on the building of the Erie Canal in connection with the Great Lakes. The lesson learned and taught by New York was not lost upon our State. In 1825, the year New York completed her Erie Canal, Ohio began the canal system connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River and with various points throughout the State by branches. The main canal was completed in 1832, and, with tributaries, obtained a total length

of nearly nine hundred miles. In 1826, Pennsylvania followed, with an improvement, partly railroad and partly canal, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, reaching Lake Erie with a canal having a terminus at Erie, Pennsylvania, with branches to connect with the Ohio Canal. Indiana built the Wabash and Erie Canal, connecting its interior with the Maumee River at Toledo. These canals, according to some current opinion, may now have served their usefulness, but in their day and for their purpose they were the only agency whereby goods could be transported cheaply, and their effect in building up the internal commerce of the country was so important as to have been easily the dominant force. The Wabash and Erie Canal made Toledo for many years the chief shipping point for corn, as it opened up the fertile corn belt of Indiana and gave it an egress to market through Lake Erie shipment. Milan was for years the chief wheat center of Ohio. Caravans brought wheat to be shipped by vessels eastward, so numerous that it was necessary to exercise patrol to keep them in line and control their turns in unloading.

Until the close of the Civil War little had been done by the general Government in the development of Lake transportation. Less than \$3,000,000 had been appropriated for harbor improvements on the Great Lakes up to 1866. In 1829, the Canadian government had constructed the Welland Canal, with original limitation of seven and one-half feet draught. Pressure through Northern Ohio, and generally in the whole direction of east and west trade, against the limitations imposed by natural conditions, became more and

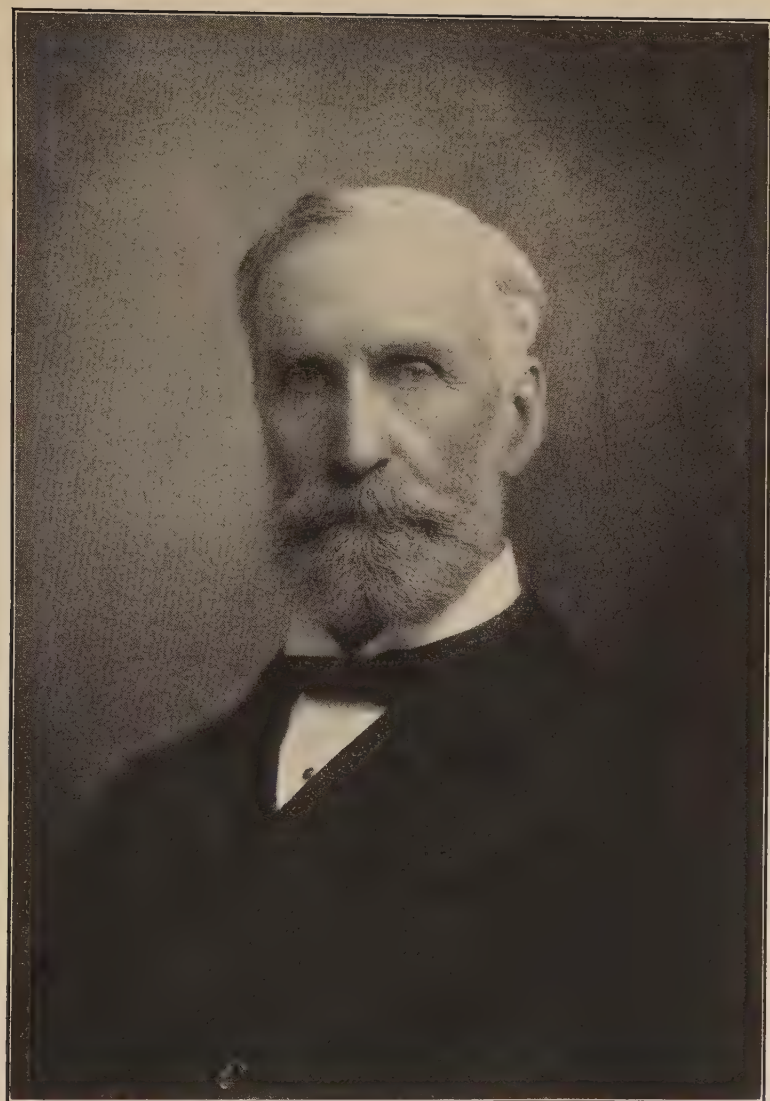
more insistent. The increase of shipping, following the canaling of the States, had been rapid. Before the Erie Canal was opened, the tonnage above Niagara Falls, in custom house measurement, consisted of three steamers and fifty-four sailing craft, with a total tonnage of 2,449 tons. In 1830 it exceeded 16,000 tons; in 1840, 55,000 tons; by 1862 it had reached 383,000 tons, as contrasted with our 2,363,742 tons of 1911.

The history of the development, and its far-reaching and profound effect on the industries of this country, reads like a romance. From its infantile start, scarce a half century ago, this has been the mighty force to place the United States forward in the steel industry, with our own State in the forefront of the movement and in its direct benefits.

It will be interesting to rapidly sketch this in some detail. Richness and abundance of the iron ore deposits of the Lake Superior region was the impelling motive for the construction of the Sault Canal, which had been agitated in a more or less desultory fashion for many years. Congress had in the beginning taken very unkindly to the suggestion of the construction of a canal around the rapids of St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie, the great Henry Clay, as already stated, regarding it as beyond the range of the remotest settlements to be looked for in the United States and saying that one might as well speak of commerce extension to the moon. It was not until it was forcibly brought home to Congress that by no other means could this great mineral treasury be unlocked, that an act was passed by Congress in 1852 granting to Michigan seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of public land

to be given to any company that would build the canal. The St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company was formed to undertake the work. It is an interesting circumstance that the company could have bought that area of public land for practically less money than it took to construct the canal, but they had the valuable privilege of selecting whatever they chose from lands not yet thrown open to the market, a selection wisely exercised later to the great advantage of the company, as for example, the site of the famous Calumet and Hecla copper mine was located upon the lands selected by the company.

The completion of this canal in 1855 rapidly overturned the prophecies of Clay and those who shared his belief. Up to that time everything had to be portaged around the Rapids, and obviously but little business could be done through such a broken means of communication. Iron ore, which had been moved with great difficulty from the mines at Marquette, had to be dumped on a little dock at the Sault, carried in tiny tram-cars around the Rapids, and reloaded upon little vessels at the foot of the Rapids. Obviously this was an unduly expensive process and militated against any considerable movement. But the facts were obvious, the necessity of cheap and efficient transportation was seen, and the increase in facilities on the Lakes sympathetically followed in increase of vessel dimensions, of channels, and of terminal facilities, and no single accomplishment in a constructive way has meant so much to water-borne commerce as the building of this canal.



Grain continued the largest item in Lake commerce, and it took a long time for ore to displace it from the leadership. The receipts of grain and flour at Buffalo in 1866 reached 1,500,000 tons; the receipts of lumber at Chicago about 1,400,000 tons; while the iron ore receipts at all Lake Erie ports were less than 300,000 tons, with coal tonnage but a little greater.

Coincident with the completion of the Sault Canal came a wider view of the Government of its duty toward waterways and their inseparable terminals. Lock dimensions at the Sault were three hundred and fifty feet long, seventy feet wide, and twelve feet deep, but few harbors could accommodate a boat drawing twelve feet, and there were obstacles in the connecting channels. The Civil War delayed internal improvements, but at its close attention was compelled to this development and its profound significance to the entire country, and projects for harbor and channel depths of twelve feet were prepared and executed, and demand arose and became general for a sixteen-foot channel throughout the chain of Lakes. This was met by the construction of a new lock at the Sault to overcome the entire difference of level of some eighteen feet by one single lift, completed in 1881 at a cost of \$2,200,000. To take full advantage of this lock, it was necessary to dredge and deepen places in St. Mary's and Detroit rivers, and through St. Clair Flats. Such a general improvement was completed in 1884, and commerce increased with giant strides. Iron ore shipments increased from 300,000 tons in 1866 to 2,300,000 tons in 1884, while the coal movement had grown from practically nothing to nearly 4,000,000 tons. The effect on cost of transporta-

tion justified the expenditures made. In 1866 the freight rate on iron ore was \$3 per ton; in 1884 it was \$1.35 per ton. The rate on wheat from Chicago to Buffalo was brought down from nine cents in 1866 to two and one-quarter cents in 1884.

All this led to further continuous development, and the completion of the sixteen-foot channel through the Lakes had no sooner been finished than it demonstrated the wisdom of the Government expenditure in the great gain to the country of further improvements to meet the increasing demands of commerce. Here, fortunately for us all, the Government had in service on the Lakes a man of prophetic vision, who had served with great distinction throughout the Civil War, General O. M. Poe. He saw, perhaps earlier and more clearly than others, the need and the opportunities for development for the future, and endeavored to provide facilities that might care for its indefinite expansion, and, grasping more fully and surely the situation, and doing more than any other man to provide in the interest of this commerce, he saw that he had ceased to be a prophet, because the dream of to-day became the sober reality of to-morrow in the wonderful development of Lake commerce. He conceived the idea of a twenty-foot channel throughout the whole Lake system, culminating in a new lock at the Sault, eight hundred feet long, one hundred feet wide, with twenty-two feet of water over the miter sills, and a new channel through St. Mary's River, saving about eleven miles in navigable distance and making it practicable for night navigation, theretofore held too dangerous.

The new lock, known as the Poe lock, was opened to Lake navigation in 1896. In the meantime the Canadian government has constructed a canal having a lock nine hundred feet long and sixty feet wide, opened to navigation in 1895. General Poe dared the great lock on the assumption that it would accommodate in one lockage four ships of the greatest size, and was himself astonished that when it was ready for service there were already ships of such size that two of the largest could not lock through together. In 1890 the ore movement reached 9,000,000 tons. The facilities which General Poe so bountifully provided have long been taxed. Work is now under way on an additional lock one thousand, three hundred and fifty feet long and seventy-five feet wide, and there is urgent need of it even before it can be completed. Since 1896, the traffic has grown by leaps and bounds, and the movement of one year is no criterion what the next is to be. The 20,000,000 mark was reached in 1901, to be exceeded by 7,000,000 tons the next year, an increase in itself of more ore than was moved in any one year on the Lakes up to 1899, and of more ore than was moved in all the years up to 1874. By 1907 it had reached the amazing total of 42,000,000 tons. How can one adequately provide for a commerce which increases with such astounding rapidity? There is needed for it a system of great elasticity, but fortunately General Poe founded a base capable of indefinite expansion.

This wonderful stream of ore pierces Ohio along several lines of railways, feeding many furnaces in its valleys and giving employment to hundreds of

thousands of its citizens. No industry has such ramifications as iron. Iron ore is the raw material of pig iron, pig iron is the raw material of steel, and steel ingots are the raw material of the steel rail, structural steel, shapes, plates, tubes, knives and forks, and such infinite refinements as watch springs. Consider the employment of labor therein.

The Lakes also afford an unfailing market for the output of the coal mines of Ohio and neighboring States. Some 28,000,000 tons are annually transported to the industries and homes of the Northwest.

The shipbuilding industry must not be overlooked in the general survey of the influence of the Lakes upon the commonwealth. The development of the channels has been coincident with the change in freight-carrying vessels. In the earlier days, that is to say before 1870, the greater part of the freight movement was in small vessels of from three hundred to six hundred tons capacity. It was the practice to tow these vessels through the rivers, and a considerable towing industry was developed. The tugs were powerful and frequently towed five or six vessels at a time. Out of this practice was evolved the consort system, whereby a propeller towed one or more barges.

The iron ore trade was gradually asserting its domain over the other trades, and vessel-owners were turning their attention to the construction of vessels exclusively for this trade. The first vessel that might be said to be constructed for the ore trade was the steamer *R. J. Hackett*, built in 1869. She was the first steamer to have her machinery well aft, having a continuous hold extending from the forecastle to the boiler room,

with hatches spaced twenty-four foot centers. The advantage of this type in the ease of loading and unloading was at once apparent, and no change in general principle has been made since, though there have been numerous modifications in detail. By 1892, the preponderance of iron ore over all other articles of freight became established, and since then the output of the shipyards has been largely freighters intended as ore carriers. It is interesting to note that in the year when the Poe lock was opened to commerce, 1896, more than half the tonnage of the freight-carrying vessels built during that year was in ships exceeding two thousand tons net register.

Meanwhile another evolution was occurring in the development of the commerce of the Lakes, which was tending to add greatly to the industries of Ohio, and that was the mechanical unloading of the ore vessel. In the early days the ore was hoisted out of the hold of the vessel by means of a horse with block and tackle, the ore being dumped into wheelbarrows as it reached the deck and was wheeled ashore by laborers. This was, of course, a very tedious and expensive method. The next step in development was the substitution of a little dock engine for the horse, but in 1882, Alexander E. Brown invented a cable rig for both, hoisting the ore out of the vessel and conveying it to the dock. It was necessary, however, to fill the buckets by hand shoveling, which militated, of course, against rapid dispatch, though by nesting the buckets and working in several holds simultaneously a considerable improvement over the old method was obtained.

In 1899, the first automatic self-filling bucket was tried as an experiment and proved an instantaneous success. It has revolutionized the handling of ore on the Lakes and has caused the establishment of very considerable industries throughout the State of Ohio. The next year marked the advent of the so-called five hundred-foot ship. In 1904, another jump was made in building a ship five hundred and sixty feet long. Hundreds have since been built ranging from five hundred to six hundred feet in length, and there are two of six hundred and seventeen feet in length, with a carrying capacity of 14,000 tons. These ships have been built with hatches spaced at twelve-foot centers to accommodate themselves to the loading pockets of the ore docks, so that it is possible for a ship to receive her whole cargo without shifting. 'Tween deck beams and stanchions have been eliminated, and compensating strength secured by heavy girders running athwart ships between the hatches under the spar deck, so that the hold offers an unobstructed area to the unloading bucket.

While the first automatic bucket was designed for a load of about two tons, the latest buckets are designed to lift seventeen tons, and have unloaded ten thousand tons in three hours and forty-five minutes, while it is common practice to unload from a modern carrier ten thousand tons or more in a working day of ten hours. Accompanying the physical development, the cost of transportation has been so reduced that a ton of coal is now actually carried from Cleveland to Duluth for less money than one pays to have it wheeled from the sidewalk to his cellar, and a gross ton of two

thousand, two hundred and forty pounds of ore is carried a thousand miles for forty cents. So the efficiency of the modern freighter, working in sympathy and in conjunction with the loading and unloading dock, has reduced the cost of Lake transportation to its least dimensions, until there is annually saved to the people of the United States on these reduced freight charges a sum greater than the total amount that the Government has ever expended for the improvement of Lake channels. Every man, woman, and child on the continent shares in these dividends, but the State of Ohio has been the chief beneficiary.

This growth, which in its business effects affected Ohio more than any other State, was marked by the progress which may be graphically illustrated in simple statistics that do not pretend to go back and follow out the stages of progression. Going back a quarter of a century, we find that the shipment of grain east gave place in precedence and importance to the shipment of iron ore, while the movement of coal west, and of all other commodities, increased so as to demand the expanding of facilities.

As everywhere in the world, so in Ohio, the agricultural has been and always will be the predominant interest. The growth of urban population, the allurements of the city, is more striking in appearance than conclusive of the social problem, and the farmer will always be predominant in the substance of the commonwealth. We are here dealing, however, with the influence of Lake commerce upon the State, and this relates necessarily to the mining and manufacturing side of the multifold industries and sources of popula-

tion and substantial progress. Pursuing the subject in this view, we may urge further this interesting history of development, and impress its importance to the industrial fortunes of our State.

Before the Sault Canal was opened, as has been described, efforts were made to utilize in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania the Lake Superior iron ores. The first effort was to concentrate, by hauling the ore to the forge and reducing into bloom for shipment, then to haul this by the primitive means at hand to the Lake and so ship; but the cost exceeded two-fold the value of the product. The price then stood at about \$80 a ton for pig iron in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. The opening of the canal and locks at Sault Ste. Marie developed the iron mines of the Lake Superior region, or, as put by some authority, the growing needs of this country for a supply of merchantable iron ore compelled the breaking of the barrier, so that the ore in such abundance about Lake Superior might come down at a transportation cost within commercial limits. In the first primitive state of business the cost of getting the iron to the Lake shipping point on Lake Superior was easily eight times the cost of shipment to Lake Erie ports to-day, and the cost of shipment thence to the eastern port was easily twenty times the cost of Lake transportation at present. Ohio, with her rich coal fields, with some adjunct of her lean native iron ore, and with limestone, was in preëminent position to profit by the opportunity opening up through the facilities and diminishing cost of transportation by the Great Lakes.



This was a problem for the business men of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, who were logically interested from the beginning and as men of affairs saw and grasped the opportunity of cheap Lake transportation. It would possibly be invidious to attempt to name men prominent in this movement, but everyone will recall D. P. Rhodes, Hiram Garretson, Captain Alva Bradley, Captain Philip Minch, Valentine Fries, Henry J. Webb, Fayette Brown, and M. A. Hanna as pioneers in Cleveland, who in turn were followed in the expansion and application of their efforts and results by such men as the Mathers, Oglebay, Norton, Corrigan, McKinney, Richardson, Coulby, Mitchell, Harvey Brown, Dalton, Pollock, Hutchinson, Becker, Ashley, Sheadle, Davock, and other men who have so well followed up the task laid upon their shoulders by those who had preceded them. It would be an invidious task to attempt to speak of all the progressive and forceful men who have been interested in this movement from the purely transportation side. The result is, that through intelligent utilization of the wonderful natural waterway, on which the Government has expended more than \$100,000,000 and in connection with which hundreds of millions of dollars have been invested in ships and in terminal facilities and machinery for the handling of cargoes, the cost has been reduced to a minimum transportation charge compared with all the world. An ordinary cargo is ten thousand tons. An ordinary time for loading is a few hours. An ordinary time for discharge of ten thousand tons of cargo is less than ten hours.

Ohio has, from the very beginning of this trade, been an exceptionally fortunate beneficiary of a movement approaching 100,000,000 tons in the season of navigation.

The growth of the cities on the south shore of Lake Erie has predominated, and is due primarily to Ohio's touch with this cheapest and most efficient transportation the world has known. The value of this kind of transportation to a community which may take advantage of it, is shown in the enormous expenditures made by Canada to enlarge and deepen and so overcome strictures in navigation to the sea; in the appropriation of some \$100,000,000 in New York for the enlargement of the Erie Canal; in the project to establish a canal from Lake Erie to Pittsburg; in the growing intelligent expenditures by the Government to meet the demands of commerce along the south shore of Lake Erie; in the very large expenditures of every municipality in Northern Ohio to encourage and further the terminals to accommodate this business. And this business, briefly stated, is: Laying aside all of the miscellaneous business and all passenger business, and confining ourselves to two articles of commerce which are primal and basic, we ship out of Ohio ports in a year some 28,000,000 tons of coal, and receive in Ohio ports in a year about the same 28,000,000 tons in iron ore. To estimate and understand the importance of this, we must bear in mind that the production of pig iron in a year in the United States practically equals that of England, Germany and France combined; that into this product of the United States the iron ore coming from the Lake Superior region by the Lakes

produces more than eighty per cent, of which approximately two-thirds comes to the ports of Northern Ohio, that is to say, that of the entire product of pig iron of the United States, there comes to and through our ports two-thirds of the iron ore than enters into the whole production.

So far as industrial Ohio is concerned, it depends much on its mining and manufacturing. The census of 1910 shows our rank to be fifth among all the states. Encouraged in every practical way as has been the development of our mining and our manufacturing business, it is not too much to say that it has been largely and broadly dependent on the position of Ohio, covering, as it does, most of the south shore of Lake Erie in connection with the efficient and extremely cheap Lake transportation. There is nothing strange or unaccountable anywhere in this. Industrial development will follow in natural bent if the men are at hand to see and develop natural opportunity. Ohio will go forward in the march of industrial events, because she should, because she has the natural advantages and the men to improve them.

OHIO AS A MANUFACTURING STATE

BY OPHA MOORE

Opha Moore was born in Parkersburg, West Virginia, in 1867. He was educated at Otterbein University (Westerville, Ohio), and served as a member of the civil staff of four Governors of this State—Foraker, McKinley, Bushnell, and Harris. From 1898 to 1902 he was secretary of the Ohio Building Commission, and since 1910 has been secretary of the Ohio Manufacturers' Association.—THE EDITORS.

IN 1910, according to the United States census, Ohio was the fourth State of the Union in population. The total inhabitants for the six leading States were:—New York, 9,113,614; Pennsylvania, 7,665,111; Illinois, 5,638,591; Ohio, 4,767,121; Texas, 3,896,542; Massachusetts, 3,366,416. For the comparative purposes of this article, Texas is to be eliminated from consideration, as the volume of its manufacturing is small contrasted with that of any of the other five States named, and indeed with a number of other states of much less population. With this exception we have five states—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts—which lead in population and also (and generally speaking as conspicuously) in industrial enterprise. Several eastern states—New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, etc.—show a very high manufacturing development in ratio to population; but in the gross of operations none of them equals any of the five states specified.

The fourth State in population in 1910, Ohio ranked fourth also in the amount of capital invested in manufactures and in the number of establishments devoted to the production of manufactured articles. In the number of persons engaged in industries, the number of wage-earners, and the total wages paid, it closely approached the State of Illinois, though the latter had nearly a million more population. It may be remarked that both Ohio and Illinois were surpassed in these three respects by the smaller State of Massachusetts. Comparisons of totals, on the ratio basis, with the greater states of New York and Pennsylvania as well as various lesser states having the advantage of eastern

location, would be interesting statistically and afford further demonstration of the relatively advanced position that Ohio has taken in manufactures. It is sufficient to say that the place Ohio occupies as a manufacturing State is substantially the same as that which it has in the numerical order. This is a remarkable eminence for a commonwealth which has always been considered primarily agricultural and which fully sustains at the present day its ancient reputation in that particular.

The elements of Ohio's manufacturing development are too diverse and complicated to admit of complete analytical treatment in an article intended to be on lines of general information. It is improbable that any diligence could produce a complete history of manufacturing in this State or any other—even if the term history is used only in the very restricted sense of narration of origin and growth. The materials are too widely diffused, too little recorded, and too scantily preserved. Scarcely would it be practicable to write a minute account for any special time, say a census year; mere figures are only the foundations of data, and the multi-form details of industrial operation and production defy satisfactory collection and arrangement, except on certain broad plans or for selected purposes of information or illustration.

The general manufacturing situation in Ohio at the present time is, however, capable of quite thorough presentation on the basis of reliable statistics, and before taking up particular aspects, these general phases will be reviewed, without, however, too great elaboration.

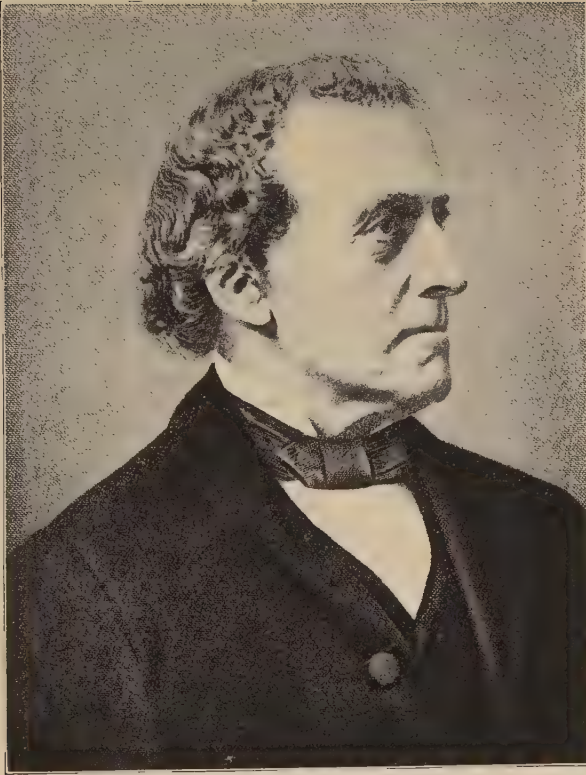
The figures are from the United States census reports, 1910, and where the present tense is used it will be understood that the year 1910 is meant.

The predominating productive interest of Ohio is still agriculture, and the tendency of this interest is still largely expansive—facts which require some emphasis. There is a prevailing disposition to regard agriculture and the country life in the northern states east of the Mississippi River as having attained their maximum development, if indeed not verging on decline. So far as Ohio is concerned this is a strangely mistaken idea.

During the decade from 1900 to 1910 the aggregate value of farm property in Ohio (including land, buildings, implements, and animals) advanced from \$1,198,923,946 to \$1,902,694,589. The ten years' increase alone exceeded by over one hundred and thirty million dollars the total capital invested in manufactures in this State in the century year 1900—that is, in the last ten years the *increment* in the valuation of farm property has been more than a hundred and thirty millions greater than was the entire capitalization of manufacturing establishments after nearly a hundred years of the existence of Ohio as a State. This vast agricultural progress from 1900 to 1910 has coincided, in the first place, with an even larger manufacturing development during the same period (to which we shall presently refer), and in the second place with a considerable diminution in the number of farms and the amount of farm acreage. Despite a tremendous growth in manufactures in the last decade there has been a nearly equal growth in our agricultural assets,

and this notwithstanding an actual reduction in the number of farms and the number of acres farmed. The unmistakable conclusions are that the whole manufacturing interest of Ohio is a distinctive and separate creation, not derived to any degree from a sacrifice of agricultural activity, which on the contrary shows a mighty acceleration; and consequently, that there is not the slightest ground on which to apprehend a turning from farm to factory, as has so extensively occurred in the eastern states. A further conclusion, equally significant, is that agricultural operations in Ohio are becoming characterized by marked increase of economy and efficiency; otherwise an access of valuation would be incompatible with the reduction in farms and farm lands. This tendency lends especial weight to the optimistic predictions of Ohio's agricultural future, whatever magnitude may be attained by the manufacturing interest.

The agricultural situation as it stands to-day, with all our remarkable urban development, will perhaps be best understood from these figures:—the land area of the State is calculated to be 26,073,600 acres, of which 24,105,708 acres are farm lands. With so slight a deduction from the total for naturally waste places and for the areas appropriated to cities, towns, railways, highways, etc., the agricultural preëminence of Ohio may be considered permanently assured. It remains for the manufacturing interest to move forward to an equivalent position as a factor of the State's resources and wealth. That result will not occur for some years, but it is inevitable.



We have seen that in 1910 the valuation of farm property was \$1,902,694,589, against \$1,198,923,946 in 1900—an increase of 58.7 per cent. For the same years the totals of capital invested in manufacturing in Ohio were, 1910, \$1,300,733,000; 1900, \$570,909,000— increase, 127.8 per cent. With similar percentage increases for the two interests in the current decade, the aggregate capital invested in manufactures will in 1920 closely approximate that invested in agriculture. It is idle to speculate whether these increases will, respectively, be sustained. Comparative census figures, as applied to the prediction of future economic growth in any department, are exceedingly unsafe.

It is to be considered improbable, however, that the development of valuation of the farm property of Ohio will go on in so great a ratio as that of 1900-10. That increase was very abnormal, totally without precedent in the history of the State. During the decades 1880-90 and 1890-1900 the farm values were practically stationary—then came the extraordinary increase. The impetus so recently imparted may be expected to continue to some noticeable extent, especially if due (as seems the case) to general improvements in farming methods. But it is not in the nature of agriculture, where a high and scientific development has already been reached, to make sensational advances with any regularity.

Manufacturing, on the other hand, is likely to expand with large and continuing magnitude so soon as its organization shows powerful and solid characteristics. This has been the uniform experience in the eastern states, which have specialized in manufacture from an

early period. The general proposition will be accepted without discussion. While hazarding no prophecy of the time necessary for the manufacturing interest to overtake and pass the agricultural in Ohio, it may safely be said that the tendency is rapidly to that end. The prime factor of the wealth of this State will before very many years be manufacturing.

The following table shows the principal details of Ohio's manufacturing progress in the decade 1900-10:—

	1900	1910
Capital invested.....	\$570,909,000	\$1,300,733,000
Value of products.....	748,671,000	1,437,936,000
Primary horsepower.....	783,665	1,583,155
Wages paid.....	136,428,000	245,450,000
Salaries paid.....	28,151,000	72,147,000
Persons engaged (including proprietors, salaried employes, and wage-earners).....	—	523,004
Wage-earners (average number) ..	308,109	446,934
Number of establishments.....	13,868	15,138

We have already referred to the increase of capital. It will be observed that the three other items which represent volume of operations—value of products, wages and salaries paid, and horsepower—indicate a substantial doubling in the ten years.

In 1910 one inhabitant out of every nine in the State was engaged in manufacturing industry.

In the following table selections have been made of only such industries as, in either 1900 or 1910, had gross products valued at over \$5,000,000:—

	Value of Products	
	1900	1910
Agricultural implements.	\$13,975,000	\$14,440,000
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	—	38,839,000
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.	18,246,000	31,551,000
Brass and bronze products.	2,293,000	6,572,000
Bread and other bakery products. . . .	9,857,000	23,007,000
Brick and tile.	4,630,000	9,358,000
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk. . .	3,809,000	9,690,000
Carriages and wagons and materials. . .	22,803,000	21,949,000
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies. .	12,975,000	28,690,000
Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies. . .	3,942,000	6,451,000
Chemicals.	3,576,000	7,742,000
Clothing, men's, including shirts. . . .	17,312,000	24,869,000
Clothing, women's.	7,773,000	19,493,000
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding .	5,850,000	11,224,000
Confectionery.	3,825,000	7,307,000
Copper, tin, and sheet iron products. . .	5,377,000	19,086,000
Cutlery and tools, not otherwise speci- fied.	2,441,000	5,036,000
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	6,505,000	18,777,000
Flour-mill and gristmill products. . . .	35,078,000	48,093,000
Foundry and machine-shop products. . .	83,039,000	145,837,000
Furniture and refrigerators.	9,515,000	16,259,000
Glass.	4,547,000	14,358,000
Hosiery and knit goods.	1,585,000	6,433,000
Iron and steel, blast furnaces.	40,367,000	83,699,000
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.	98,569,000	197,780,000
Leather, tanned, curried and finished, not including leather goods.	5,182,000	10,128,000
Liquors, distilled.	12,447,000	12,011,000
Liquors, malt.	18,168,000	25,332,000
Lumber and timber products.	32,812,000	34,597,000

	Value of Products	
	1900	1910
Paint and varnish.....	\$6,704,000	\$13,617,000
Paper and wood pulp.....	6,544,000	16,965,000
Paper goods, not otherwise specified. . .	2,691,000	6,307,000
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.....	4,842,000	5,859,000
Petroleum, refining.....	8,397,000	10,754,000
Pottery, terra cotta, and fire-clay prod- ucts.....	11,851,000	21,173,000
Printing and publishing.....	23,833,000	41,657,000
Rubber goods, not otherwise specified. .	7,330,000	53,911,000
Safes and vaults.....	2,408,000	5,488,000
Sewing-machines, cases, and attach- ments.....	2,923,000	5,972,000
Shipbuilding, including boatbuilding... .	3,615,000	5,676,000
Slaughtering and meat products.....	20,768,000	50,804,000
Soap.....(a)	11,791,000	17,077,000
Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves.....(a)	10,191,000	15,358,000
Tin plate and terneplate.....	6,023,000	7,889,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	16,993,000	28,907,000
Woolen, worsted and felt goods, and wool hats.....	2,826,000	7,690,000
(a) For the year 1904.		

With the exception of carriages and wagons and distilled liquors, the value of products in every leading industry of the State shows an increase. The diminution in the value of carriages and wagons is accounted for by the great development of the automobile business, Ohio's output in this department having a value of nearly \$39,000,000 in 1910, against nothing reported in 1900 and only \$6,350,000 for the year 1904.

The table represents forty-six industries. There are two having a gross product in 1910 exceeding \$100,000,000; three from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000;

eight from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000; eighteen from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000; and fifteen from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Of the other Ohio industries for which details are given in the census reports for 1910, four had products valued at from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000:—canning and preserving, fertilizers, furnishing goods (men's) and leather goods; eleven from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000:—belting and hose (woven and rubber), boxes (fancy and paper); coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods; cooperage and wooden goods (not otherwise specified); flags, banners, regalia, society badges, and emblems; gas and electric fixtures and lamps and reflectors, gas (illuminating and heating), marble and stone work, mattresses and spring beds; musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials; and oil (linseed); seven from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000:—bags (paper), bicycles, motorcycles and parts, cordage and twine and jute and linen goods, firearms and ammunition, millinery and lace goods, pumps (not including steam pumps), and signs and advertising novelties; and twenty from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000:—artificial stone, babbitt metal and solder, belting and hose (leather), brooms, brushes, butter (reworking), cars and general shop construction, and repairs by street railroad companies; cars, street railroad (not including operations of railroad companies); cement, clocks and watches (including cases and materials); dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies; explosives, grindstones, ink (printing), jewelry, lime, liquors (vinous), salt, shoddy, and umbrellas and canes.

Ohio has eighty-two communities with a population exceeding 5,000. Of these, five have over 100,000 inhabitants; three from 50,000 to 100,000; six from 25,000 to 50,000; twenty-three from 10,000 to 25,000, and forty-five from 5,000 to 10,000. The following are the principal statistics of manufacture, 1910, for the thirty-seven cities of over 10,000 population:—

	Popula- tion.	Number of establish- ments.	Persons engaged in industry.	Capital.	Wages.	Value of products.
				Expressed in thousands.		
1 Cleveland .	560,663	2,148	98,686	\$227,397	\$48,053	\$271,961
2 Cincinnati.	363,591	2,184	72,488	150,254	31,101	194,516
3 Columbus .	181,511	586	20,523	48,747	8,892	49,032
4 Toledo....	168,497	760	22,900	58,319	9,911	61,230
5 Dayton....	116,577	513	24,740	61,316	12,451	60,378
6 Yo'ngstw'n	79,066	115	11,851	87,160	7,835	81,271
7 Akron.....	69,067	246	19,023	58,216	8,936	73,158
8 Canton....	50,217	204	11,313	25,342	5,719	28,583
9 Springfield.	46,921	195	8,634	22,845	3,985	19,246
10 Hamilton..	35,279	125	7,770	24,629	3,798	18,184
11 Lima	30,508	85	3,899	5,488	2,024	7,754
12 Lorain.....	28,883	57	7,347	34,387	4,788	38,987
13 Zanesville..	28,026	109	3586	6,025	1,793	9,145
14 Newark....	25,404	72	4,282	9,036	1,958	7,851
15 P'rtsmouth	23,481	75	4,319	6,385	1,459	7,277
16 St'ub'nville	22,391	55	4,638	18,424	3,203	21,187
17 Mansfield..	20,768	121	3,901	8,539	1,472	8,173
18 E.Liv'rpool	20,387	82	5,254	7,988	2,764	6,629
19 Sandusky..	19,989	91	2,518	6,495	1,006	5,947
20 Ashtabula..	18,266	44	1,601	2,076	814	3,459
21 Marion....	18,232	55	3,028	7,864	1,405	5,667
22 Norwood..	16,185	49	4,445	13,368	2,081	9,684
23 Lakewood .	15,181	—	—	—	—	—

	Popula- tion.	Number of establi- ments.	Persons engaged in industry.	Capital.	Wages.	Value of products.
				Expressed in thousands.		
24 Alliance...	15,083	44	3,026	\$7,212	\$1,462	\$6,135
25 Findlay...	14,858	74	1,623	2,955	574	3,487
26 Elyria....	14,825	58	3,117	7,324	1,573	8,065
27 Chillicothe.	14,508	57	1,872	2,364	707	4,345
28 Massillon..	13,879	56	2,193	7,788	1,127	4,788
29 Piqua.....	13,388	82	3,073	5,444	1,292	6,931
30 Middlet'wn	13,152	41	2,992	10,564	1,389	16,517
31 Ironton...	13,147	63	2,119	4,993	888	7,118
32 Lancaster..	13,093	42	1,657	1,459	677	4,074
33 Bellaire....	12,946	36	2,846	6,427	1,412	10,092
34 Marietta ..	12,923	66	1,549	3,275	594	3,215
35 Tiffin.....	11,894	75	1,970	3,727	828	3,254
36 Cambridge.	11,327	32	1,406	2,379	919	4,291
37 Warren ...	11,081	68	2,174	4,511	911	5,988

In the United States census reports for 1900 (Vol. VIII, pp. 679-80) the following general summary is given of the history and development of Ohio manufactures:

"Of the various causes which have contributed to the early development and steady advance of manufacturing in Ohio, the great commercial advantages of the State must be considered the most important. Water communication with the Atlantic seaboard is afforded by Lake Erie and the Erie Canal, and with the states of the northwest by the western Great Lakes and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, while the Ohio River, which forms the southern boundary of the State for four hundred and thirty-six miles, and its tributary, the Muskingum River, navigable for several miles

above Zanesville, furnish cheap communication with Western Pennsylvania and the entire Mississippi valley. Two canals, connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River, one from Cleveland to Portsmouth and the other from Toledo to Cincinnati, were constructed by the State between the years 1825 and 1835. Settlements, trade, and local manufacturers developed almost entirely along these waterways during the earlier years of the [nineteenth] century. Other parts of the State were opened up by the construction of railroads, but the effect of these water routes in the localization of manufactures is still very marked, for in 1900 the great manufacturing centers of the State were located at the lake and river termini of the two principal canals, along these canals and their feeders north of Cincinnati and south and southeast of Cleveland, and along the Ohio River west and northwest of Wheeling.

“During the first half of the century, owing to the existence of these water routes to the east, Ohio was the most accessible region west of the Allegheny Mountains, and was the first State, therefore, to feel the effect of westward emigration on a large scale. From 1820 to 1880 the population exceeded that of any other State west of the Allegheny Mountains. Many of the settlers came from New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, bringing with them the mechanical knowledge gained in their former homes. Machinery and tools were also brought from these older manufacturing sections, and industries for the supplying of local needs were started. Production for the broader market received its first great impetus when steam navigation began on the Ohio River,

between the years 1810 and 1820. The rapid settlement of the Mississippi valley developed a market which eastern manufacturers found difficult to enter in competition with the more favorably located establishments of Cincinnati. The rise of this city as a manufacturing center was remarkable. Coal brought down the Ohio River at small expense from Pennsylvania was largely used. Pennsylvania furnished also crude forms of iron, and forests in the vicinity supplied abundant hard wood. In 1803, manufactured products were shipped to points along the Mississippi River as far south as New Orleans.

“Cleveland was essentially a commercial city during the first half of the century, its prominence being due to its location on Lake Erie and to the trade which passed through the Ohio Canal. By 1860 railroad construction had begun to deflect commerce to other centers, but the decline threatened at that time was averted by the industrial development which followed the opening of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal in 1855. Water communication was thus furnished with the richest mines of iron ore in the United States, and the iron industries of Cleveland and the Mahoning valley began their great development.

“Among the natural resources of Ohio are a fertile soil, extensive hard wood forests, and an abundance of coal and natural gas. This last came largely into commercial use in the State in 1884. * * * Petroleum was also used as a fuel, though to a less extent. The water power of Ohio is not extensive, its use being confined very largely to flour and gristmilling, lumber milling, and the manufacture of paper and wood pulp.”

The earliest settlements within this State along the Ohio River, at Marietta, Cincinnati, and Gallipolis, were established by men of energy and ability, some of whom were prompt to lay the foundations of commercial and industrial enterprise.

At Marietta and in that vicinity several mills were built as early as 1790. The first tannery in the village was erected by Colonel Ichabod Nye in 1791. About 1800 ship and boatbuilding became an important local industry. "The depth and gentle motion of the water in the mouth of the Muskingum, and the cheapness of excellent timber," wrote Major Jervis Cutler in 1809, "render this one of the best places for shipbuilding on the Ohio River." At that time a number of large vessels had been constructed, one of which, from Captain Stephen Devol's shipyard five miles up the Muskingum, was of over two hundred tons. According to the same authority the early settlers on the Muskingum found coal in great abundance, which was "sold at Marietta at about three cents the bushel and much used for fuel." They also were aware of the plentiful existence of iron ore in the State, and had a lively appreciation of its value, though it could not then be generally utilized because of the scarcity of furnaces and forges. In 1814, some workmen boring for salt on Duck Creek, Noble county, twenty-five miles above Marietta, struck oil at a depth of four hundred and seventy-five feet. Being thought worthless, it was allowed to run to waste. Dr. Hildreth, writing of this oil well in 1816, said: "It discharges vast quantities of petroleum, or, as it is vulgarly called, Seneca oil, forced out by a tremendous gas, and is

no use for salt. Nevertheless the oil is being gathered for profit, is coming into demand for workshops, and will be used soon for lighting the streets of Ohio cities." The pioneer settlers were thus familiar with the four leading factors in the mineral wealth and industrial development of the State—coal, iron, oil, and natural gas.

The French town of Gallipolis, founded in 1790, was remarkable for its great number and variety of skilled craftsmen. There were wood carvers, gilders, coach makers, watch and clock makers, shoe and hat makers, tailors, milliners, wig makers, confectioners—indeed, as has been remarked in the second volume of this History (p. 495) "almost every variety of skilled vocations was represented except those fitted for the transforming of a wilderness into the abode of civilization." H. M. Brackinridge, who visited Gallipolis in his boyhood about 1795, gives an entertaining account of the place and its people in a work entitled "Recollections of Persons and Places in the West." He mentions particularly a Dr. Saugrain, chemist, natural philosopher, physician, and comprehensive genius. "The doctor," he says, "had a small apartment which contained his chemical apparatus, and I used to sit by him, as often as I could, watching the curious operations of his blowpipe and crucible. * * * The doctor's little phosphoric matches ignited spontaneously when the glass tube was broken." Evidently, before the close of the eighteenth century the little settlement of Gallipolis could have furnished some unique ideas and talents if the development of the new country had tended to that quarter.

At an early period Cincinnati was plainly indicated as the destined metropolis of the Ohio valley. Its growth was continuous and substantial, and its business activities were characterized by vigor and solidity. During the first twenty-five years of the settlement a considerable foundation was laid for manufacturing, but the operations were restricted mostly to household and small-shop industries. Power machinery was not introduced to any noticeable extent until the second decade of the nineteenth century.

A tannery was established previously to February 22, 1794, as evidenced by an advertisement of that date in the *Centinel of the Northwest Territory*. It is interesting to note that the pottery industry, which has become so important in Cincinnati, had representation among the very earliest recorded manufactures of the town. In the same newspaper for October 3, 1795, George Kyler and Son, potters, begged leave to inform the public that they were carrying on the business of making potters' ware of all kinds at their shop opposite the printing office. Advertisements of blacksmiths, millers, saddlers, hatters, dyers, tanners, bakers, potters, gunsmiths, and cabinetmakers are found in the *Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette* as early as 1799. In 1805 eighty-one artisans were engaged in various trades; these included two printers, one bookbinder, fifteen joiners and cabinetmakers, eight blacksmiths, two coppersmiths, four hatters, three tanners, seven shoemakers, five saddlers, three silversmiths, seven tailors, five bakers, two brewers, three tobacconists, and twelve bricklayers.

John Melish visited Cincinnati in 1809, and in his "Travels in the United States" the following list of artisans employed there at that time is given: masons, stonecutters, brickmakers, carpenters, cabinetmakers, coopers, turners, wheelwrights, smiths, nailors, copper-smiths, tinsmiths, silversmiths, gunsmiths, clock and watchmakers, tanners, saddlers, boot and shoemakers, glove and breechmakers, weavers, dyers, tailors, printers, bookbinders, ropemakers, tobacconists, soap-boilers, candlemakers, combmakers, painters, potash and pearlash-makers, butchers, bakers, brewers, distillers, and cotton-spinners.

It is pointed out by Mr. Frank P. Goodwin, in a valuable article on "The Rise of Manufactures in the Miami Country" (*American Historical Review*, July 1, 1907), that notwithstanding the marked growth and enterprise attained by Cincinnati before the War of 1812, it was still much surpassed in manufacturing development by both Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Lexington, Kentucky. The industries of Pittsburg in 1811, represented forty different occupations, and some of its establishments were operated by steam power. Lexington, at an even earlier period, had forty-two shops and factories, employing two hundred and eighty-five workmen and producing annually sixty tons of nails, ten thousand dollars' worth of copper and tin-ware, thirty thousand dollars' worth of hats, thirty-six thousand yards of baling cloth, fifteen hundred gallons of linseed oil, seven thousand gallons of whiskey, and three hundred tons of cordage.

Steam navigation began on the Ohio River in 1811, the first steamboat being the *New Orleans*, built in

Pittsburg. Ten years before, a company had been organized in Cincinnati by Samuel Heighway and John Pool, claiming to own an invention "capable of propelling a boat against stream with considerable velocity, by the power of steam, or elastic vapor," and in 1803 the proprietary rights of this concern were acquired by the celebrated Miami Exporting Company with a view to the construction of a steam vessel. The project fell through. With the inauguration of the steam-boat business the trade of Cincinnati expanded rapidly, and there was a coincident awakening of the manufacturing spirit on lines of large operation for those days. Mr. Goodwin analyzes the causes for this latter development, and shows that it was a stern economic necessity. He says: "The rising tide of immigration, the difficulty of obtaining manufactured goods in the East, the great cost of the long haul, and the necessity of creating a home market to save the cost of exporting the increasing surplus of agricultural products, caused western people to think seriously of encouraging manufacturers in their own region; and thus was ushered in the second industrial period of Cincinnati." In consequence of the "long haul" and the heavy charge for transporting manufactured goods from the East—sometimes as high as eleven dollars per hundred weight to Pittsburg, the western distributing point—Cincinnati people had to pay nearly twice the Philadelphia prices for manufactured articles. It was estimated by a writer in *Liberty Hall* that the products of the country tributary to Cincinnati had an annual value of \$600,000. The local consumption was one-third, another third was sent to New Orleans for coffee, cotton, molasses,



sugar and spices, and the remaining third went over the mountains in specie for manufactures. "We ask candid men to inform us," said this writer, "how and in what manner this kind of trade will increase the capital of the western country? * * * Sugar, cotton, and coffee we do want; but we can manufacture almost every article of British manufacture that we drag over the mountains at such enormous expense. It may be asked, how shall we find a remedy for this ruinous British trade, which embarrasses us so much, which drains us of our specie, which twice a year sweeps away every dollar which can be scraped up in Cincinnati, without adding to our wealth? We answer promptly and without delay: Put in operation in Cincinnati manufactures for woolen cloth, for cotton cloth, for glassware of every description, for straw hats and every article which is imported but can be manufactured in Cincinnati. Let the two hundred thousand dollars which we send over the mountains be paid the manufacturers in Cincinnati for the above articles. This would keep so much of our wealth at home, thereby increasing its productive manufacturing industry. It would increase the value of lands and houses, and support a greater population than we can now otherwise possibly support. This two hundred thousand dollars would be added to our capital every year and increased in a proportional ratio."

A notable improvement in the local industrial situation was observable in the year 1814, when the Cincinnati Steam Mill, the western wonder of its time, was completed, after two years spent in its erection. This structure was built under the direction of William Green,

“an ingenious mason and stonecutter,” on a plan furnished by George Evans, one of the proprietors, and stood on the river bank between Broadway and Ludlow just east of the Broadway ferries. It was of nine stories, “including two above the eaves”; sixty-two by eighty-seven feet; had twenty-four doors and ninety windows; and in its construction consumed 90,000 brick, 14,800 bushels of lime, and 81,200 cubic feet of timber, the total weight of the finished building being estimated at 15,655 tons. It was intended for the manufacture of various articles, principally flour, cotton and woolen goods, and flaxseed oil. The Directory of 1819, after it had been in operation five years, described it as containing “four pair of six-feet mill-stones and machinery for carding, fulling, and dressing cloth—all driven by a steam engine of seventy horsepower. It is capable of manufacturing annually twelve hundred barrels of flour, besides carding and dressing cloth to the amount of three or four thousand dollars. It employs in the whole about twenty hands, and consumes yearly about twelve thousand bushels of mineral coal.”

Other establishments of the same period were the Cincinnati Manufacturing Company, which had extensive buildings above the mouth of Deer Creek, and, like the Steam Mill, produced a variety of articles; a large steam sawmill, opened July 4, 1815, “amidst the anxious gaze of curiosity,” and having a capacity of eight hundred feet per hour; four cotton-spinning mills run by horsepower, which operated altogether twelve hundred spindles; two breweries with an annual output of 31,000 barrels of porter and 1,340 barrels of

beer, the total value of which was \$50,000; a large glass works; soap and candle factories; a sugar refinery; and, probably the most significant of all, the Cincinnati Bell, Brass, and Iron Foundry, opened in 1816 by William Green, who afterward took into partnership William Henry Harrison, Jacob Burnet, James Findley, and John H. Piatt. The general disposition of the community to encourage industrial enterprise is indicated by an advertisement in the *Western Spy*, July 10, 1813, of the Miami Exporting Company, a leading banking concern, offering "liberal and lengthy accommodation" to all persons who had engaged in or had arranged to engage in manufacturing. In 1815, according to Dr. Daniel Drake's "Natural and Statistical View or Picture of Cincinnati and the Miami Country," the principal articles produced for export were flour; pork, bacon, and lard; whiskey, peach brandy, beer, and porter, pot and pearlash, cheese, soap and candles, hemp and spun yarn; walnut, cherry, and blue ash boards; cabinet furniture, and chairs, "to which," says Greve, the Cincinnati historian, "might be added kiln-dried Indian meal, for the West Indies."

It was the fond expectation of the early Cincinnatians that their city would become one of the most important centers for textile manufactures. This seemed a reasonable hope, because of its convenient and cheap access to the cotton fields of the South and the great success of wool-growing in Ohio. After the introduction of steam power several of the manufacturing plants were built largely with a view to the production of fabrics, and a considerable activity in this department was always predicted by intelligent citizens, whose

views of the probable development of the community were generally sound. "These men who made the prediction," says Mr. Goodwin, "did not appreciate the fact that of all classes of manufactured goods, textile fabrics would probably stand the highest transportation rate, and that other sections would prove to be more favorably situated for their manufacture."

The industrial spirit so thoroughly awakened in Cincinnati by the end of the second decade of the nineteenth century was a prominent factor in giving that locality the decided advantage in population which it so early achieved and so long maintained. In 1820 the city had 9,642 inhabitants, and in 1830, 24,831. There was no other community of Ohio which in 1830 had advanced beyond the village rank: Cleveland had only 1,076 people, Columbus 2,435, Dayton 2,950, Springfield 1,080, Zanesville 3,094, Hamilton 1,079, and Newark 999. The example of Cincinnati in starting and developing manufactures had a stimulating effect throughout Southwestern Ohio, and the rise of such cities as Dayton, Springfield, and Hamilton is traceable to similar influences.

Having briefly reviewed the early progress of industrial activity in the locality of its origin in this State, a consecutive treatment of the subject would next require notices of the beginnings of manufacture in other places, all in chronological sequence and progression. We cannot, however, undertake an examination so ideal, precise, and minute, and such a collection and arrangement of facts would have little value except for isolated references in certain connections. Anything like a detailed account of the foundation

and advance of the manufactures must derive its usefulness from a broader system of survey, with reference to the two chief aspects of development—first, development in the cities where manufacturing is principally represented; and second, development in some of the special lines of manufacture, taken severally for the State at large.

The principal cities, in their order of population, as arranged in the table on pages 262 and 263, must claim a large share of attention in a comprehensive account of the manufacturing interests of Ohio. But our space is much too limited to admit of a review in detail for all the thirty-seven cities exceeding ten thousand in population, and the remainder of this article will be restricted to the ten leading cities. It should be understood that the object of the following summary is to present the more important and interesting facts, and that, while many sources of information have been consulted and utilized, no pretension is made to exhaustiveness.

1. Cleveland has been the first city of the State since 1900. Population:—1820, 606; 1830, 1,076; 1840, 6,071; 1850, 17,034; 1860, 43,417; 1870, 92,829; 1880, 160,146; 1890, 261,353; 1900, 381,768; 1910, 560,663.

Though founded before the close of the eighteenth century, the village of Cleveland, or Cleaveland, did not for many years make any pretensions to industrial enterprise. It was not until the opening of the Ohio Canal, from Cleveland to Portsmouth on the Ohio River—a distance of three hundred and nine miles—in 1832, that facilities were obtained for communication with the developed portions of the country. With

the railway advantages, which followed gradually but comprehensively, and above all the extension of deep water navigation throughout the whole system of the Great Lakes by the Sault Ste. Marie Canal (completed in 1855), the city advanced to a prominent commercial position. The traffic thus established had the incidental consequence of making the materials of manufacture abundant and cheap in Cleveland, and the foundations of industry which were established as the natural sequence of this condition were developed with steady success and finally on a very great scale.

The first manufacturing plant in Cleveland is said to have been a distillery, built in 1800 by David Bryant and his son Gilman, at the foot of Superior Lane. Aside from the usual milling, carpentering, blacksmithing, and household trades necessary to the existence of a pioneer community, there is no record of a manufacturing venture until about 1817, when Abel R. Garlick began to make "French burr millstones" at an establishment on Bank Street, obtaining his material from a quarry at Mill Creek, in Newburgh. He afterward cut his stone into "flagging," and his products were among the earliest of Cleveland manufacture which supplied a demand outside the home market.

On the 3d of March, 1834, Charles Hoyt, Luke Risley, Richard Lord, and Josiah Barber incorporated the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company under the first State charter issued to a Cleveland manufacturing concern. It had an authorized capital of one hundred thousand dollars, was the first iron industry in Cleveland or vicinity to use steam instead of horsepower

for "blowing" the furnace, and had a prosperous career from the start. The plant was at the corner of Detroit and Center streets. Samuel P. Orth, in his "History of Cleveland," says (Vol. I, p. 629): "It not only did a general foundry business, but early manufactured a patent horsepower device. In 1841 it made cannon for the Government. In 1842 Ethan Rogers entered its employ and developed the manufacture of construction machinery to be used in building railroads, and later the manufacture of locomotives. At this plant was built the first locomotive west of the Alleghenies. It was used on the Detroit and Pontiac Railway. Here were made the first locomotives used by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Cleveland and Painesville railways. The first successful lake screw propeller was the 'Emigrant,' and its machinery was made in this establishment."

According to the Directory of 1837 there were at that time "four very extensive iron foundries and steam engine manufactories, three soap and candle manufactories, two breweries, one sash factory, two rope walks, one stoneware pottery, two carriage manufactories, and two French burr millstone manufactories." At that period and for the next ten or fifteen years the principal commodities of Cleveland manufactured for export were those converted from the raw materials of the farm, such as soap, potash and pearlash, candles, lard oil, saleratus, leather, whiskey, and flour. Meantime iron manufacture, which had made such a respectable beginning in 1834, was gradually expanding, and by 1860 it took the leading place in the industrial business of the city. Coal, the essential foundation for

successful iron production, was regarded with considerable prejudice by Cleveland citizens in the early times. It was first offered for sale in 1828 by Henry Newberry. James Harrison Kennedy, the Cleveland historian, says that Newberry, with a wagon-load of the new fuel, went from door to door, explaining its merits, but during the first day found only one purchaser. Many years elapsed before it came into general use. The name of Daniel P. Rhodes is prominently identified with the early coal trade. He was largely interested in mines and in the shipment of their product to Cleveland and other places.

Soon after 1850 the thoughtful and enterprising citizens came to a quite definite realization of the special advantages of Cleveland for the iron industry. A public meeting was held in 1856 with a view to making Cleveland an important iron center, at which a committee reported that this result was inevitable because of the abundance and cheapness of ore and coal; a site for a blast furnace was donated and \$60,000 subscribed.

We are indebted to Mr. Orth's history for the following details of early iron and kindred establishments in the city, following the original undertaking already noticed:

"In 1839, Whittaker and Wells built a furnace near the pier. In 1850, Sizer's Foundry was established and continued under that name until 1866, when S. Merchant succeeded in the proprietorship. The Lake Shore Foundry was incorporated about this time, with buildings at the foot of Alabama Street. The Company made a specialty of car and bridge castings and water and gas pipe.

"In 1849, Michigan granted a charter to the Cleveland Iron Company. But little business was done until in 1853, when it was reorganized under the laws of Ohio as the Cleveland Iron Mining Company, with a capital of \$500,000. The officers were J. W. Gordon, president; Samuel Mather, vice-president; and H. B. Tuttle, secretary. The ore was largely shipped to Pittsburg. In 1854, four thousand tons were mined.

"In 1852, Henry Chisholm founded the firm of Chisholm, Jones and Company, for the manufacture of railway and bar iron. Later the firm was merged into a corporation, the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, which expanded into one of the largest steel manufactories in the United States. It is of interest to know that Bessemer steel was first blown in the Newburgh plant, October 15, 1868, which was some years prior to the making of Bessemer steel in Pittsburg.

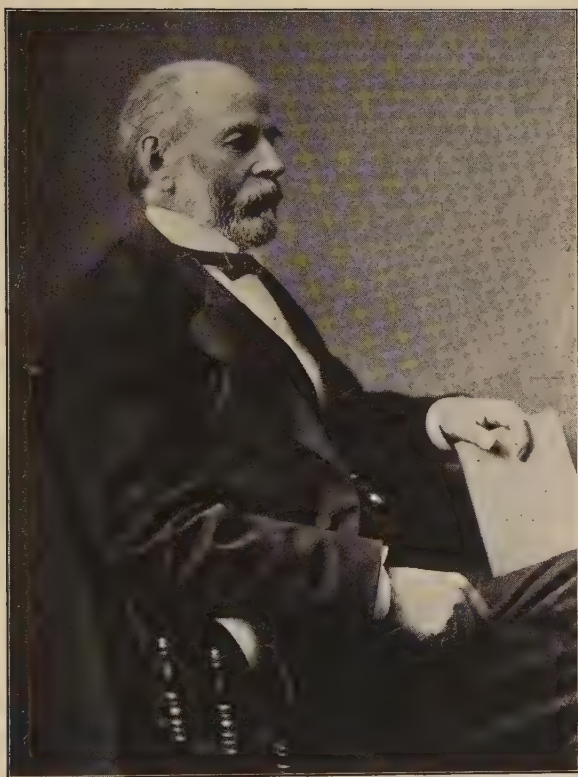
"In 1852, William A. Otis with J. M. Ford formed a partnership for the manufacture of iron castings, with a foundry on Whiskey Island. From this developed the firm of Otis and Company, and subsequently the Lake Erie Iron Company and the Otis Iron and Steel Company. In 1859, Mr. Otis built the first rolling mill in the city.

"In 1858, the following firms were manufacturing iron in Cleveland:—Ford and Otis, furnaces; Cleveland Boiler Plate Company, Cleveland and Erie Railway Works, the Railroad Iron Mill Company, Morrill and Bowers Car Factory, Sizer Car Wheel Manufacturing Company, Cleveland Agricultural Works, Chapman's Foundry, the Boat Machine Shop, and the Cuyahoga Steam Furnaces.

"In 1860, Thomas A. Reeve began the Novelty Iron Works, for the manufacture of iron bridges, frogs and crossings, and general machine work.

"In 1861, the Lake Superior Iron Company was incorporated. S. P. Ely and H. B. Tuttle were active in its organization. The Jackson Iron Company was organized the same year. It was composed largely of New York capitalists. The Cleveland agent was Samuel H. Kimball.

"In 1863, the list of new corporations increased to sixteen, and from that year forward they have multiplied rapidly. Among the largest developed within the succeeding decade were the following:—the Cleveland Foundry, established in 1864 by Bowler and Maher, joined later by C. A. Brayton. In 1864, Sherman, Damon and Company began the manufacture of both hot and cold pressed nuts, washers, chain links, and rivets. At this time the Union Steel Screw Company was incorporated by Amasa Stone, Jr., William Chisholm, Henry Chisholm, A. B. Stone and H. B. Payne, with a capital of \$1,000,000. In 1866, Hovey Taylor and Son began a foundry business on Central Place. This developed later into the successful Taylor and Boggis Foundry. In 1868, the Cleveland Spring Company was organized, with \$200,000 capital, for the manufacture of steel springs for locomotives, cars, wagons, and carriages. Among its early directors were: E. H. Bourne, William Corlett, John Corlett, H. M. Knowles and S. Bourne. The King Iron Bridge and Manufacturing Company was organized in 1871 by Zenas King, Thomas A. Reeve, A. B. Stone, Charles E. Barnard, Charles A. Crumb,



Dan P. Eells and Henry Chisholm. The business had been founded by Zenas King in 1858, when he manufactured the first iron arch and swing bridges made in this part of Ohio."

Andrew Carnegie, certainly an authority on any question related to iron and steel, and not prejudiced by personal interest in favor of Cleveland, has remarked that for these products it is the ideal city on the American continent.

The coming eminence of Cleveland in this industry was indicated as early as 1860, when the United States census returns for Cuyahoga county showed that the largest item of manufactured production was bar and sheet iron, having a value of \$1,209,500, against \$1,008,126 for flour, the second item. It was just about this time that Cleveland was beginning to experience the advantages of the opening of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, though the general utilization of the Lake Superior ores did not set in, in full tide, until later. Concerning the vast economic changes wrought by the initial and ever continuing improvements in the conditions of navigation on the Great Lakes—changes which have contributed to the advance of Cleveland in a most conspicuous manner,—the reader is referred to the article by Harvey P. Goulder in this volume.

In the census returns for 1860 we find the first suggestion of the petroleum industry, novel at that time, of which Cleveland was the cradle and with whose astonishing history the name of the city is inseparably associated. Under the item "coal oil," the following modest figures are given for Cuyahoga

county: One establishment:—capital invested, \$2,000; cost of raw material, \$5,000; number employed, 3; cost of labor, \$1,800; value of products, \$8,000. The location of oil refineries in Cleveland dates from this time. "In 1861," says Mr. Orth, "John D. Rockefeller and Henry M. Flagler formed a partnership, amalgamated many of the refineries, and in 1870 expanded into the Standard Oil Company, with Cleveland as its headquarters. The first directors were John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, Samuel Andrews, Stephen D. Harkness, and William Rockefeller. The capital stock was \$1,000,000 and the refineries were established in Kingsbury Run." The "coal oil" statistics of the county in 1870, according to the census, were:—number of establishments, 16; hands employed, 209; capital, \$520,000; wages paid, \$120,759; value of material, \$3,611,046; value of products, \$4,283,065. In the same decade the iron industry also showed a remarkable increase, but, counting all its branches, its output scarcely equalled in value that of the petroleum business, which had been wholly developed in ten years. This industry directly or indirectly led to the establishing of other new lines of manufacture, some of which have since greatly flourished. As an instance, E. Grasselli, who in 1839 began to produce chemicals in Cincinnati, removed to Cleveland in 1866 and started a plant for the manufacture of acids to be used in oil refinery. "These works have expanded into enormous plants located on Broadway and Independence Road, with many factories in other cities and other lands."

During the vogue of the bicycle, Cleveland was its leading manufacturing center, the Lozier Company being especially prominent in this interest.

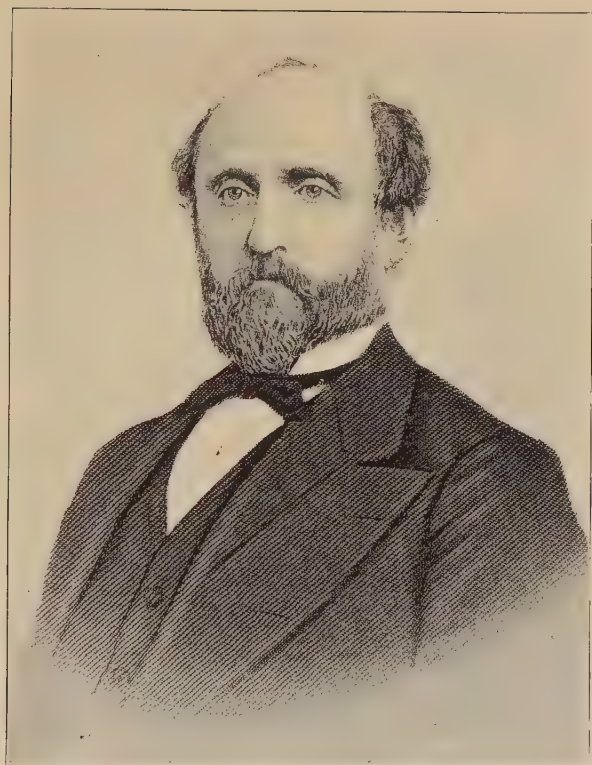
At the present day it is estimated that Cleveland produces considerably more than two thousand kinds of manufactured articles. In 1910, there were 2,148 establishments, engaging the services of 98,686 persons (of whom 84,728 were wageworkers), utilizing 199,898 primary horsepower, capitalized at \$227,397,000, paying \$48,053,000 in wages and \$15,593,000 in salaries, and having products valued at \$271,961,000. In the ten years from 1900 to 1910 the capital showed an increase, in round numbers, of \$71,000,000 and the value of products \$100,000,000.

Without too minutely analyzing the census figures of 1910 for specific Cleveland industries, we will give some of their principal features. It should first be observed that of the nearly \$272,000,000 value of products, more than \$67,000,000 value is not reduced to classification, but is given under the head of "all other industries." Doubtless a large portion of this amount belongs to industries accessory to the leading "specified" ones, particularly iron and steel.

The preponderating interest was by far iron and steel, which, counting the primary products and the allied ones of the foundry and machine shops, had a total value of nearly \$76,000,000. Under the head of "iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills," there were fourteen establishments, 8,278 persons being engaged (including 7,538 wageworkers), with a capital of \$25,087,000, a wage total of \$5,150,000, and products valued at \$38,463,000. The foundries and machine-

shops were 231 in number, employed 20,348 persons (of whom 17,915 were wageworkers), were capitalized at \$41,610,000, paid \$10,485,000 in wages, and had an output worth \$37,443,000. Other allied industries were "cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies," producing \$2,056,000 gross value; and cutlery and tools, "not elsewhere specified," valued at \$2,395,000. Aside from iron and steel, were these metallic products and values:—copper, tin and sheet-iron, \$2,966,000; brass and bronze, \$1,362,000.

Professor W. M. Gregory, of the Cleveland Normal School, in an article on Cleveland's manufactures in the *Geographical Journal*, says of the varied products of the metal industries: "The vast output of nails, spikes, screws, tacks, drills, and bolts has given the title of the Sheffield of America to Cleveland. * * * Metal working machinery is one of the various specialties. A great many kinds of steam hammers, lathes, slotters, punches, benders, rolls, drills, chisels, shears, and forges are built for home use, and many of these machines are exported to France, Germany, and England. The finer mechanics of the city have constructed the delicate mountings on the great Lick and Yerkes telescopes, as well as those of many of the smaller observatories in this country and abroad. In direct contrast to the delicate instruments of precision of the observatories are the hoisting, dredging, conveying, and ship-unloading machines. The latter of these are built only in Cleveland, and are distributed to all parts of the world. The two most successful types of the unloaders are the Brown Hoist and the



Heulett. One of the machines will take six hundred and twenty-eight tons of ore out of the hold of a boat in one hour and place it in the stock piles, and several of them working on the same boat at once take a cargo of twelve thousand tons out of a freighter in four or five hours."

Next in rank to iron and steel is the automobile business, which, against nothing reported in 1900 and \$4,624,000 value in 1905, showed a value of products in 1910 of \$21,404,000. This industry was represented in 1910 by thirty-two establishments; employed 7,115 persons, of whom 6,408 were wageworkers; had a capital of \$16,600,000, and paid \$4,023,000 in wages. Of the development of automobile manufacture in Cleveland, Mr. Orth says: "On March 24, 1898, Alexander Winton sold the first gasoline automobile made in Cleveland, and one of the first ever manufactured in the United States. This was the beginning of an industry that in 1909 made 5,800 cars. In 1896 Frank Stearns manufactured his first machine from a patent he had carefully wrought out. About the same time the Gaeth machine was manufactured on West Twenty-fifth street. In 1898 the Stearns Company was organized and cars put on the market. The Baker Company was organized at this time, for the making of electric machines, by R. C. White, F. R. White, and Walter C. Baker. Their first factory was a small building on Jessie Street. In the fall of 1898 the first White Steamer was made at the factory of the White Sewing Machine Company on Champlain Street. The machine was designed by Rollin White. In 1901 the Peerless Company began the manufacture of their

car in the old Peerless bicycle plant, where they had previously manufactured motors for the DeBion-Bouton Motorette Company, which failed in 1900, the Peerless Company taking their business. In 1903 the Royal car was first made, when E. D. Sherman, president of the Royal Company, purchased the old Hoffman Automobile Company. In 1904 the Rauch and Lang Company was started."

The slaughtering and meat packing industry stands third, with products of the value of \$17,192,000 in 1910, against \$7,514,000 in 1900. Number of establishments, 1910, 35; persons engaged, 1,336; wageworkers, 1,076; capital, \$3,555,000; wages, \$599,000. This department of enterprise has had steady development in Cleveland, with the growth of population. Its early promotion was largely due to W. G. Rose, a citizen of wide usefulness, who organized the Cleveland Provision Company.

Fourth in order is the industry of women's clothing, having an output in 1910 of \$12,789,000 value, made in ninety-six establishments, which employed 6,226 persons (5,418 being wageworkers), had a capital of \$4,941,000, and paid wages of \$2,903,000. The kindred industries of "millinery and lace goods" and "hosiery and knit goods" produced, respectively, \$1,206,000 and \$2,957,000 values. "Men's clothing, including shirts," had a product valued at \$5,953,000. If the clothing manufactures of all kinds were considered together, instead of in their subdivisions, this branch of enterprise would stand next to the foundry and machine shop interests for the value produced.

Following women's clothing are the printing and publishing products, valued at \$9,635,000. Number of establishments, 245; persons engaged, 4,671; wage-workers, 3,104; capital, \$6,944,000; wages, \$2,009,000.

The paint and varnish business has reached large dimensions in Cleveland. Pioneers in these lines were Henry A. Sherwin and Edwin P. Williams, who about 1870 formed a partnership and started a small paint factory on the canal near Seneca Street, and Francis H. Glidden, who began the manufacture of varnish in 1875. There were twenty-four paint and varnish establishments in 1910, with products valued at \$6,138,000.

Malt liquors produced in Cleveland were of the value of \$5,124,000 in 1910. Whiskey distillation, formerly of relative importance, has now sunk to insignificance, only \$14,000 value having been recorded in 1910.

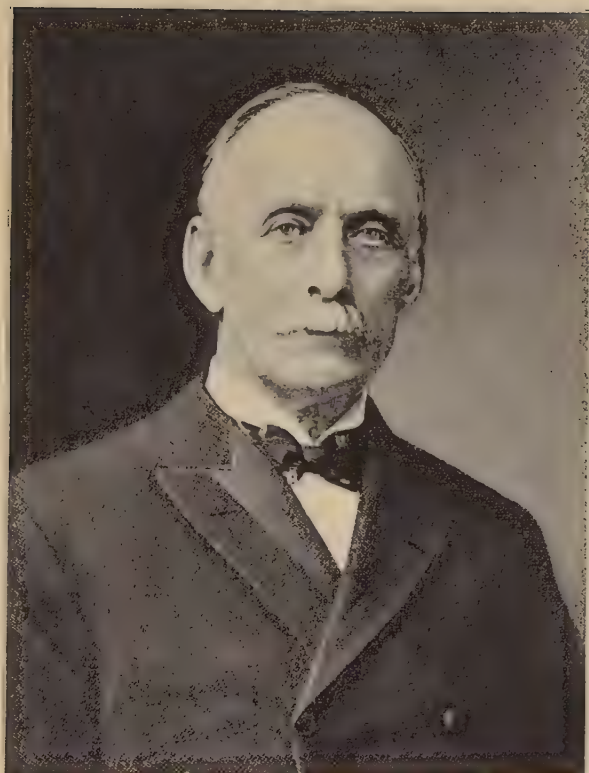
Industries having products of from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 value are:—stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves, \$4,977,000; bread and other bakery products, \$4,731,000; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, \$4,036,000; and lumber and timber products, \$4,021,000. The electrical interests are of much variety and importance. It will be recalled that the arc light was invented by a Cleveland man, Charles F. Brush. Concerning the lumber industry, Professor Gregory says: "The Cuyahoga River is of value in the lumber trade because of the facilities with which lumber boats can discharge cargoes. The lumber yard interests control and operate more of the available river front than any other industry on the flats. There are more

than forty-two lumber yards in the city; two-thirds of these are along the river. One Cleveland concern is the largest importer of foreign wood in the middle west. The lumber is consumed by hundreds of industries and is the backbone of the building trade. Furniture, window sashes, automobile bodies, boxes, and sewing machine cabinets are among the important consumers, one factory having a capacity of ten thousand boxes daily."

No detailed Cleveland statistics are given in the census for sewing machines or shipbuilding, both of which are important local industries. In the manufacture of sewing machines, Cleveland has long been preëminent. The business was established in 1870 by the White Manufacturing Company, of which the incorporators were Thomas H. White, Rollin C. White, George W. Baker, Henry W. White, and D'Arcy Porter. In 1900 the sewing machines made in the city had a value of \$2,575,000. As a shipbuilding center Cleveland is noted for its large lake vessels, the shipyards being located in the old bed of the Cuyahoga River.

Other industries specified in the census which in 1910 produced exceeding \$1,000,000 value were:—boxes, fancy and paper, \$1,141,000; chemicals, \$1,866,000; confectionery, \$2,852,000; furniture and refrigerators, \$1,069,000; patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations, \$1,010,000; and tobacco manufactures, \$2,769,000.

The remaining manufactures of Cleveland valued at exceeding \$250,000 are, so far as given in the census of 1910:—blacking and cleansing and polishing preparations, \$355,000; boots and shoes, including cut stock



and findings, \$951,000; brick and tile, \$769,000; carriages and wagons and materials, \$462,000; cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified, \$708,000; gas and electric fixtures and lamps and reflectors, \$654,000; ice, manufactured, \$368,000; leather goods, \$271,000; leather, tanned, curried, and finished, \$636,000; marble and stone work, \$468,000; mattresses and spring beds, \$365,000; models and patterns, not including paper patterns, \$251,000, and umbrellas and canes, \$253,000.

"Among the smaller industries," says Professor Gregory, "are several which supply the builder with the indispensable materials of stone and lumber. The building stone is obtained from the largest sandstone quarries in the world, which are located near Cleveland in Cuyahoga and Lorain counties. They were first operated nearly seventy-five years ago, and since then enough stone has been quarried to build several American cities. The stone has been used to build thousands of blocks, bridges, churches, and buildings in all parts of the United States, and is exported to Canada. The Berea, Amherst and 'Gray Canyon' are some of the various grades of building stone obtained from the quarries, which cover thousands of acres and are from thirty to two hundred feet in depth. These various quarries about Cleveland have a daily capacity of over three hundred cars of stone, and Cleveland is the center of the sandstone industry of the United States.

"For the housewife, Cleveland makes more vapor stoves and gas ranges than any other city of the country. It stands first in sewing machines and chewing

gum. It is the great distributing point for millinery furbelows and face massage preparations. The oil refineries of the city supply kereosene, gasoline, paraffine, dies, disinfectants, flavoring extracts, floor oils and soap. For the home beautiful paints and varnishes are made daily by the ton and carload in many establishments, one of which is the largest paint factory in the world."

2. Cincinnati, second city of Ohio. Population:—1820, 9,642; 1830, 24,831; 1840, 46,338; 1850, 115,435; 1860, 161,044; 1870, 216,239; 1880, 255,139; 1890, 296,908; 1900, 325,902; 1910, 363,591.

The early development of manufacturing in Cincinnati has already been noticed in detail (pages 268-274). A very extensive history of its consecutive progress to the Civil War could be deduced from several excellent authorities, especially the three invaluable books of Charles Cist: "Cincinnati in 1841," "Cincinnati in 1851," and "Cincinnati in 1859." For our purposes it will be sufficient to make a brief digest of the statistics and information so abundantly given by Mr. Cist. This writer is entitled to the greatest credit for his comprehensive and exhaustive publications on the city, which, moreover, are distinguished in the descriptive text by a superior literary style. He states that the particulars for the manufacturing industries were derived from his personal investigations.

Comparing Cincinnati with Pittsburg in 1841, Mr. Cist says that, notwithstanding the more impressive outward appearances of industrial activity in the latter city, the advantage was really very much in favor of Cincinnati, alike for value and variety of products

and the number of persons engaged in manufacturing. The industries of Pittsburg, he says, were conducted with a very great utilization of steam power and consumption of soft coal, and the resulting clang and dense smoke gave to the casual observer the impression of a productive energy with which the more quiet way of doing things in Cincinnati contrasted sharply. "Our manufacturing establishments," he says, "with the exception of a few requiring in their nature to be carried on conveniently to the river, and which, therefore, must be driven by steam, are either set in motion by the water of the canal or are, in the literal sense, manufactures—works of the hand. These last embrace the principal share of the productive industry of our mechanics, and are carried on in the upper stories, or in the rear shops of the warerooms in which they are exposed for sale, in a variety and to an extent which can only be realized from a visit to the interior of these establishments. All these are, therefore, to a great extent out of sight." From a comparison of reliable data he asserted that the number of persons engaged in mechanical and manufacturing employment in Cincinnati was, in proportion to those of corresponding pursuits in Pittsburg, fully as two to one.

At that time the Miami Canal (destined, in conjunction with the Wabash Canal, to connect Cincinnati with Lake Erie) had been completed to Piqua, a distance of eighty-three miles. One of the great advantages derived from it was an abundance of water power, which was promptly availed of by the local manufacturers. This factor was of much importance in the increasing development of the city.

The manufacturing statistics of Cincinnati for 1841, as presented by Mr. Cist, show the following totals:— persons engaged, 10,647; value of products, \$17,432,670. In 1840, according to the census, the capital invested in manufactures was \$14,541,842.

We reproduce his recapitulation of the industries (1841):—

	Hands	Value
Wood, principally or wholly.....	1,557	\$2,222,857
Iron, entirely or principally.....	1,250	1,728,549
Other metals.....	461	658,040
Leather, entirely or principally.....	888	1,068,700
Hair, bristles, etc.....	198	366,400
Cotton, wool, linen, and hemp.....	359	411,190
Drugs, paints, chemicals, etc.....	114	458,250
The earth.....	301	238,300
Paper.....	512	669,600
Food.....	1,567	5,269,627
Science and the fine arts.....	139	179,100
Buildings.....	1,568	953,267
Miscellaneous.....	1,733	3,208,790
	10,647	\$17,432,670

The foremost productive interest was pork packing, represented by forty-eight establishments, which employed 1,220 persons and had an output valued at \$3,074,512. This interest was exclusive of the ordinary butchering concerns (beef and pork); sixty-two in number and producing a value of \$1,098,915.

The iron industry had already risen to respectable proportions. Under this head were thirteen foundries and engine shops, with products of \$668,657 value and two rolling mills producing \$394,000 value. The metal industries other than iron included thirty-two

copper, brass, sheet-iron, and tin-plate concerns, with products of \$311,300 value. Mr. Cist refers at some length to the marked excellence of the productions of the Cincinnati bell founders, which at this period commanded a market throughout the west and south, and even to the east of Pittsburg.

In wood manufactures, ranking next to food, it is of much interest to note that steamboats had the leading place, thirty-three boats, of five thousand, three hundred and sixty-one tons, being produced at a cost of \$592,500. Cabinet ware, which from an early date was a leading Cincinnati commodity, was manufactured to the value of \$538,000.

The leather goods of Cincinnati had also long been of superior reputation and extensive distribution. The principal items in 1841 were boots and shoes, \$448,000, and saddlery, trunks, collars, and harness, \$231,000.

The textile industries were of considerable variety, but none of them showed a development to justify the early predictions. The largest item of production was cotton yarn, \$95,000. On the other hand, the clothing industry (classified by Mr. Cist among the miscellaneous manufactures) produced the large value of \$1,223,800. Mattress makers and upholsterers (classed with the hair manufacturers) made goods to the value of \$284,800.

Earthen ware manufactures had not as yet advanced to any special prominence, the principal item being brick, \$87,500. But the product of the quarries had the important value of \$253,450.

Among the miscellaneous articles were:—soap and candles, \$332,940; tobacco, \$325,000; hats, \$312,000; beer, \$126,000; and distillery products, \$145,000.

The very substantial development of the publishing interests reflected the high culture for which Cincinnati was noted from its beginning. There were twenty-five book, newspaper, and other publishers, employing 362 persons and producing a value of \$518,500. Mr. Cist alludes with pride to the industry engaged in making “philosophical and mathematical instruments,” and enumerates their delicate and valuable productions.

In 1851 the population had much more than doubled and a corresponding progress was shown in manufacturing. The total value of products for this year was \$55,017,000. Analyzing his statistics, Mr. Cist thus deduces the net advantages of manufactures to the city: “The raw material consumed in our manufacturing operations does not on an average exceed fifty-four per cent, or thirty out of fifty-five million dollars, the entire value of our industrial products, leaving forty-six per cent, or more than twenty-five million dollars, as a revenue derived for Cincinnati from this department of business.” He quotes the following quite remarkable tribute to Cincinnati, as a natural manufacturing center, by Horace Greeley, after a visit paid to the city in 1850:

“It requires no keenness of observation to perceive that Cincinnati is destined to become the focus and mart for the grandest circle of manufacturing thrift on this continent. Her delightful climate, her unequalled and ever increasing facilities for cheap and

rapid commercial intercourse with all parts of the country and the world, her enterprising and energetic population, her own elastic and exulting youth, are all elements which predict and insure her electric progress to giant greatness. I doubt if there is another spot on the earth where food, fuel, cotton, timber and iron can all be concentrated—that is, at so moderate a cost of human labor in producing and bringing them together—as here. Such fatness of soil, such a wealth of mineral treasure—coal, iron, salt, and the finest clays for all purposes of use,—and all cropping out from the steep, facile banks of placid, though not sluggish navigable rivers. How many Californias could equal, in permanent worth, this valley of the Ohio?”

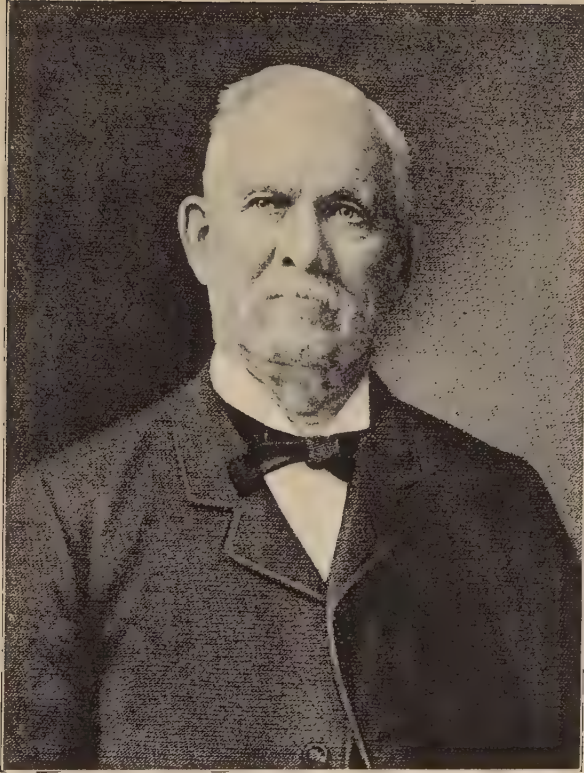
The statistical tables for the year 1851 include one hundred and eighty-five branches of manufacture. Pork packing was still the leading industry. There were thirty-three pork, beef, and ham-curing establishments in the city, with products of \$5,760,000 value, and in addition thirty-four concerns were engaged in making lard oil and stearine valued at \$3,015,900. Soap and candles, products also largely subsidiary to the pork packing interests, had a value of \$1,475,000. The dominant productive interest of Cincinnati, in its different departments, therefore had an output at the middle of the century of over \$10,000,000 annual value. Mr. Cist gives an extended account of the rise of this business and of the operations in its various branches. He says that it first attained large proportions in the thirties, and rapidly expanded until eighty per cent of the hogs killed in

Ohio were put up in Cincinnati. In 1848, the number packed in the city was nearly a half million.

The industry of next magnitude was that represented by the foundry and engine shops, of which there were forty-four, employing 4,695 hands and producing a value of \$3,676,500. Of these, fully a third were in the stove trade, and as many as a thousand stoves had been made in the city in a single day. Aside from the stove business, the usual operations of founders and engine-builders were carried on in infinite variety. Cincinnati at this period enjoyed a practical monopoly in the construction of sugar mills and steam engines for Louisiana, Texas, and Cuba, one firm (Niles & Company) having in 1851 transacted a business of \$280,000 in those lines. Another firm, J. H. Burrows and Company, made a specialty of portable mills for sections of the South and Southwest where waterpower was scarce. The familiar name of Miles Greenwood occurs prominently in Mr. Cist's pages. His establishment, on Walnut Street from Canal to Twelfth, was founded in 1832, and in 1851 employed three hundred and fifty men and manufactured machinery and castings valued at \$360,000.

Five iron rolling mills employed five hundred and fifty men, and produced a value of \$1,050,000. A new industry in the iron interest was that of safes, in which three factories were engaged, with manufactures to the value of \$96,000. Mr. Cist mentions Charles Urban, Pearl Street west of Vine, making the Salamander safe, "a thoroughly tested and approved article."

Whiskey production showed an enormous increase, the value being \$2,857,920, and Mr. Cist remarks that



"This is the greatest whiskey mart of the world." The business of the breweries also had a striking development; value, \$556,000.

Other principal manufactures of 1851 were:—alcohol and spirits of wine, \$608,260; boots and shoes, \$1,182,650; clothing, \$1,947,500; domestic liquors, \$726,000; feed and flour, \$1,690,000; furniture, \$1,660,000; millinery, \$820,000; patent medicines, \$660,000; publishing, \$1,246,540; sheeting, yarn, and candle wicks, \$636,000; tanning and currying, \$965,000; tobacco, \$931,000; trunks, etc., \$506,000. In this list we have not included any industry producing less than \$500,000.

Cincinnati in 1859, according to Mr. Cist, had manufactured products of \$112,254,400 value, engaging the labor of forty-five thousand persons. This was two years before the beginning of the Civil War, which was to work so great a change in economic and industrial conditions throughout the country and which so peculiarly affected Cincinnati.

The clothing industry stood first in importance, with a product valued at \$15,000,000, and, according to Mr. Cist, Cincinnati was "the largest market for ready-made clothing in the country, east or west." The great progress of clothing manufacture was largely due to the introduction of the sewing machine, of which no city showed a more prompt and general appreciation than Cincinnati.

The combined distillery, brewery, and vineyard products were second in order. These included whiskey, \$5,318,730; domestic liquors, \$3,600,000; alcohol and spirits of wine, \$2,260,000; ale and beer, \$1,500,000; and wine, \$150,000. The resulting demand for

casks gave great prosperity to the cooperage establishments, which had an output valued at \$1,510,000.

Pork and beef packing (\$6,300,000) and the allied manufactures of candles, lard oil, soap, etc. (\$6,114,500), together had a value of nearly twelve and one-half millions.

The foundry products had risen in value to \$6,353,400; bar, boiler, sheet iron, etc., and nails, to \$4,334,000; and wrought iron and tubular bridges to \$1,000,000. The safe industry had a product of \$408,000. Among other manufactures wholly or principally of iron or steel were steam engine boilers, \$463,000; surgical and dental cutlery, etc., \$80,000; edge tools, \$158,000; and lightning rods, \$175,000. The various industries using copper and tin showed a flourishing condition. Bells and brass work had a value of \$425,000; britannia ware, \$100,000; and copper, iron and sheet iron ware, \$610,000.

The products of the wood utilizing interests were, in part:—furniture, \$3,656,000; sash, blinds, and doors, \$1,380,000; sawmill products, \$820,000; carriages and omnibuses, \$460,000; steamboats, \$400,000; billiard tables (a new industry), \$342,000; and railway chairs (also new), \$360,000.

Book and newspaper publishers issued products worth \$2,610,000, and there were also music publications valued at \$200,000. The manufacture of type and printing materials had been established in Cincinnati in early days, and this business in 1859 produced a value of \$310,000.

Such old established lines as leather, tobacco, patent medicines, boots and shoes, millinery, cotton yarns and

sheetings, quarry products and brick, paint, and chemicals, continued to prosper.

A new industry, started in Cincinnati about this time, was the extracting of "coal oil" from cannel coal. The value produced in 1859 was \$660,000. "There are," says Mr. Cist, "four coal oil establishments in Cincinnati and adjacencies, all of which, aided by supplies from the interior of the State, Kentucky, and Western Virginia, fall short of meeting the demand which has sprung up for the article." As an illuminant, he said, this coal oil was superior to the popular lard oil of the time, and far cheaper; it could be sold at the remarkably low price of sixty cents a gallon, whereas almost any other burning oil cost ninety cents a gallon, wholesale. He indulges in lively anticipations of the future of the industry. One of the men most prominently concerned in the Cincinnati coal oil interests was E. Grasselli, who, as we have seen, removed a few years later to Cleveland to take advantage of the newly established petroleum business.

Passing over the Civil War and the ten years following, we take 1876 as the next year for a detailed view. The interests of the manufacturers of Cincinnati, as well as the community generally, were much promoted by the Industrial Expositions, which began in 1870 and continued annually. All Cincinnatians whose recollections go back to the early expositions, especially those who were then of youthful age and corresponding impressionability, remember them with enthusiasm and affection. They were eminently creditable and useful affairs.

The industrial situation in 1876-77 was the subject of an elaborate address delivered in 1878 by Colonel Sidney D. Maxwell, superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce. ("The Manufactures of Cincinnati and Their Relation to the Future of the Capital City." Robert Clark and Company, 1878.) Most of Colonel Maxwell's statistics are for the year 1876.

The aggregate value of manufactured articles was \$140,583,960. These were embraced in one hundred and eighty-two general classes, employed the labor of 62,218 persons, and represented an invested capital (exclusive of real estate) of \$51,550,936. In the respect of value of products, Cincinnati was about on an equality with Boston and St. Louis, according to reliable statistics for those cities in 1875.

First in importance were the food products:—value, \$27,841,537; employes, 4,631. The leading industry in this department was pork packing, Mr. Maxwell's figures being for the year ending March 1, 1878, in which about 800,000 hogs were packed, of a value of \$9,500,000. The bakery products came next, followed by starch, flour, spices, canned goods, baking powder, vinegar, confectionery, etc.

Liquors had a gross valuation of \$23,615,588. Separate values are not given for malt and distilled beverages, but from calculations made it appears that these stood in about the ratio of one to two.

The iron manufactures of all kinds were valued at \$13,143,191, and gave employment to 7,341 persons. Of the machine-shop products, all made in large quantities and extensively in demand throughout the country and in many instances all over the world, Mr.

Maxwell mentions stationary and portable engines, wood-working machinery, sugar mills, steam fire engines, steam gauges, hydraulic and steam elevators, and various articles of equipment. In the production of safes Cincinnati was "second to no city in the world," twelve thousand having been made in 1877, and the total value of safes, safe vaults, burglar-proof locks, etc., for 1876 having been \$1,730,000. "These not only went to all parts of the United States, but to some extent have found sale in China, Japan, Germany, Belgium, Russia, Central and South America, Canada, the Sandwich Islands, and Australia." The value of stoves (1877) was \$1,358,500, and seven thousand tons of pig metal were consumed in their production. Railway supplies had a value of \$1,000,000; hardware proper, \$419,000; steam boilers, \$225,000; plows, \$300,000; cutlery and edge tools, \$107,300; gas meters and machinery, \$111,000; bolts and nuts, \$175,000; castings (not embraced under stoves, machinery, etc.), \$1,011,300. There were six rolling mills, which in 1877 produced 25,800 tons of manufactured iron and steel.

In the production of articles from wood 7,788 persons were employed and the value was \$12,990,716, more than half of which was under the item of furniture. Other leading wood manufactures were doors, sash, etc., picture frames and mouldings, cooperage wares, cigar boxes, boats, and billiard tables. The boat-building industry, formerly so important in Cincinnati, had very much declined during the war, and, though revived later, its products in 1877 were of only \$226,000 value.

Clothing of all kinds was valued at \$12,331,610, the number engaged being 15,128.

Candles, soaps, and oils had the large value of \$7,895,030. "The production of soap in 1877 was, approximately, 425,000 boxes, equivalent to 25,500,000 pounds. Cincinnati could thus furnish a half-pound bar of soap each year to every inhabitant, young and old, of the United States, and have enough left to do her own washing for a year."

The leather goods were worth \$7,729,818, of which \$4,317,000 was in boots and shoes.

Book and newspaper publishing and job printing produced a value of \$5,418,149. Mr. Maxwell alludes to the conspicuous position of Cincinnati in the publication of school books, of which 4,000,000 copies were issued annually. The city was also one of the leading centers for law books and for the music publishing business. In the latter department an important item was hymn books, a million in number in 1877.

Chemicals, medicines, paints, varnishes, etc., amounted to \$4,278,048; tobacco manufactures, \$5,214,614; metals other than iron, \$4,351,413. An old and interesting industry was the making of gold pens, Cincinnati sharing "the honors with New York in having given the production its first business impetus." The manufactures in this department comprised, with cases, holders, pencils, etc., about twelve hundred different articles.

Products of stone and earth were valued at \$2,805,835 and employed 2,075 workers. A marked advance had been made in pottery, classed in those times as "earthen and queensware," of which the value was \$297,800.

Carriages and other vehicles were worth \$1,943,757; productions from cotton, wool, hemp, etc., \$1,532,165; miscellaneous manufactures of all sorts not included under any of the foregoing heads, \$4,489,618. A leading business classed as miscellaneous was the production of burial cases, caskets, coffins, and hearses, in which Cincinnati stood at the head of American cities, the output in 1876 being of \$725,000 value. Another unique industry was the preparation of hog bristles for brushes and other purposes; value, \$300,000.

The census of 1910, which makes the latest detailed showing for Cincinnati manufactures, will be analyzed without classification in special groups. Such a classification would doubtless involve important omissions, for the census figures available when this is written (July, 1912), give only fifty selected lines of manufacture, and the large amount of \$26,637,000 value for "all other industries" is not reduced to analysis.

Totals for the city, all industries:—value of products, \$194,516,000; establishments, 2,184; persons engaged, 72,488; wageworkers, 60,192; primary horsepower, 88,597; capital, \$150,254,000; wages, \$31,101,000.

Over \$15,000,000 value:—slaughtering and meat packing, \$19,320,000; foundry and machine-shop products, \$18,380,000; men's clothing, including shirts, \$16,975,000.

From \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 value:—boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings, \$14,999,000; printing and publishing, \$11,519,000.

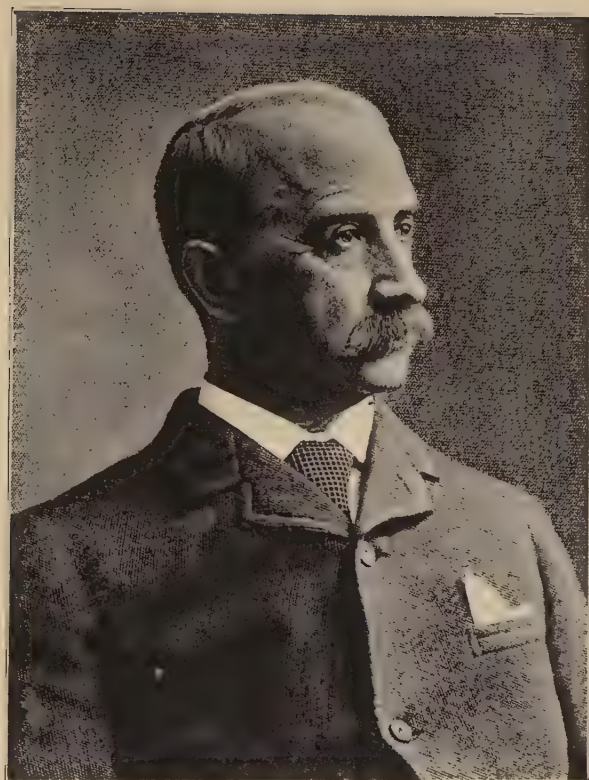
From \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 value:—malt liquors, \$8,874,000; distilled liquors, \$8,745,000; carriages and wagons and materials, \$6,825,000; bread and other

bakery products, \$5,103,000; leather, tanned, curried, and finished, \$5,059,000; lumber and timber products, \$5,021,000.

From \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 value:—tobacco manufactures, \$4,153,000; furniture and refrigerators, \$4,062,000; paint and varnish, \$3,880,000; women's clothing, \$2,913,000; copper, tin, and sheet iron products, \$2,775,000; stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves, \$2,325,000; coffee and spice, roasting and grinding, \$2,110,000; confectionery, \$2,029,000; musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials, \$1,753,000; leather goods, \$1,449,000; cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified, \$1,232,000; patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations, \$1,230,000; paper bags, \$1,088,000; flour mill and gristmill products, \$1,083,000.

From \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 value:—brass and bronze products \$996,000; jewelry, \$936,000; chemicals, \$899,000; flags, banners, regalia, society badges, and emblems, \$888,000; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, \$836,000; canning and preserving, \$825,000; fancy and paper boxes, \$679,000; marble and stone work, \$632,000; millinery and lace goods, \$547,000; hats and caps, other than felt, straw and wool, \$532,000.

From \$250,000 to \$500,000 value:—hosiery and knit goods, \$442,000; mattresses and spring beds, \$394,000; manufactured ice, \$385,000; pottery, terra cotta, and fire-clay products, \$370,000; cigar boxes, \$347,000; paper goods, not elsewhere specified, \$346,000; cars and general shop construction and repairs



by steam railroad companies, \$328,000; blacking and cleansing and polishing preparations, \$255,000.

3. Columbus, third city. Population:—1830, 2,435; 1840, 6,048; 1850, 17,882; 1860, 18,554; 1870, 31,274; 1880, 51,647; 1890, 88,150; 1900, 125,560; 1910, 181,511.

The growth of manufacturing enterprise, and correspondingly of population, in Columbus, is essentially due to its favorable situation with reference to the sources of supply of the principal raw materials. Iron, timber, and the stone of the quarries are delivered in Columbus at but slight cost, and the great coal and natural gas fields, affording cheap fuel, are immediately accessible. Another important factor of development is its central location, which gives it a commanding position as a distributing point. Though lacking the advantage of natural water communication, the city participated from an early period in the benefits conferred by the canal system, a branch being constructed which entered the Ohio Canal at Lockbourne. Columbus was one of the localities most favored in the original laying out of railway lines and their subsequent comprehensive development, and its national importance as a railway center has been long established.

Alfred E. Lee, the Columbus historian, mentions several mills built at various places before and shortly after the founding of Columbus proper. Associated with these primitive enterprises were the names of Robert Ballentine, John D. Rush, James Kilbourne, Lucas Sullivant, Richard Courtney, John Shields, Moses Jewett, Caleb Houston, John E. Baker, and

others. The most noteworthy establishment was that of the Worthington Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated in 1811, with James Kilbourne as president and general manager. "It was the pioneer manufacturing enterprise of central Ohio, but was by no means limited to manufacturing. Besides undertaking to produce various articles in wool, leather, and other material, it circulated its notes as currency and engaged extensively in mercantile business and banking. Its factories were established at Worthington and Steubenville and its stores opened at Worthington and Franklinton. When the War of 1812 broke out the company engaged extensively in the production of woolen fabrics for army and navy clothing. This part of the industrial department ceased, of course, with the conclusion of peace in 1815, after which the company lost heavily in its multiplied enterprises until it failed, in 1820, sweeping away the investments of its shareholders and the entire fortune of its president."

Joseph Ridgway, in 1822, started an iron foundry on Scioto Street, obtaining his pig metal from the Granville furnace, to which three trips were made every week with a two-horse wagon. The principal article manufactured was Jethro Wood's patent plow, then considered the best in use. The business prospered under both Ridgway and his nephew, Joseph Ridgway, Jr. Steam power was introduced about 1830, whereupon the operations were much enlarged and machinery, steam engines, stoves, etc., were made. The concern was sold to Peter Hayden in 1854, and by him continued on a still larger scale.

George W. Peters and his son, George M., were other men conspicuously identified with early Columbus industry. The father started the first trunk factory in the city and one of the first in the State, and the son was the principal figure in the creation of a carriage manufacturing business, which he developed in conjunction with C. D. Firestone and which has since attained large proportions.

Iron in all its departments, furniture, carriages, railway cars, trunks and other leather goods, wooden ware, glass, products of earth and stone, and regalia were among the leading commodities which were successfully produced in Columbus by 1870. The rise of local manufacturing on a considerable scale and to a degree of marked variety dates from about that time. Some of the large industrial enterprises of the present day go back to an earlier period, but the great majority have sprung up in the last forty years.

The United States census returns for 1910, in the form available at the time of the compilation of this article, give detailed information for twenty-four Columbus industries, but make no analysis for the large total of \$16,848,000 value of the city's manufactures.

The principal details for all industries were:—value of products, \$49,032,000; number of establishments, 586; persons engaged, 20,523; wageworkers, 16,428; primary horsepower, 35,780; capital, \$48,747,000; wages paid, \$8,892,000. We take the chief items of reported production.

First of Columbus industries is that engaged in making foundry and machine-shop products. The total

output in 1910 was valued at \$7,744,000, and there were fifty-eight establishments with a capital of \$9,956,000. An enumeration of the articles of manufacture would require very extensive space. Heavy mining machinery, adapted to mining operations of every variety, is produced and shipped throughout the world. One concern makes a specialty of cranes, from those of ordinary carrying capacity to the largest in practical use. Another has a universal reputation and market for its wheelbarrows. The castings business is represented by a company which occupies a foremost position in the production of car couplers. This is one of the leading cities of the United States in the manufacture of chains. Elevating apparatus, dynamos, motors, steel ceilings, doors, shutters, curtains, and partitions, bolts and nuts, drills, and various mechanical appliances are turned out in large quantities.

In the iron and steel business proper there are extensive plants, for which, however, the details are not supplied by the census reports which we have received.

Columbus has a large output of steel cars, and it is estimated that its car shops of all kinds, including those which do repair work, transact a business of \$4,000,000 value annually. "The railway car shops of Columbus," says a recent writer, "were among the earliest in the West. In them were built the first cars for the transportation of a circus, and here also the first refrigerator cars ever used in the world were constructed. They were built for a Cincinnati brewer and used in the southern trade. No patents were taken out on them, and when they had proved their value in the transportation of perishable products it was not

long before they were being turned out by hundreds in other shops." (W. B. Jackson, in the "Ohio Magazine," Vol. III, p. 462.)

In the manufacture of boots and shoes the city has in a very short time advanced to the front rank. This Columbus industry is practically the growth of the past fifteen years. In 1910 there were eight establishments, employing 2,791 persons (of whom 2,479 were wage-earners), capitalized at \$3,181,000, paying wages of \$1,076,000, and having a production worth \$5,436,000. Two of these are among the largest concerns in the country.

The beer business, as in the other leading Ohio cities, is extensive. The production of malt liquors in 1910 had a value of \$2,728,000, made by four establishments.

The printing and publishing concerns were ninety-one in number and their products were valued at \$2,660,000.

Slaughtering and meat packing amounted in value to \$2,354,000, six establishments being engaged.

The bread and other bakery products showed a value of \$1,765,000. In the manufacture of flour, Columbus has a leading place among the cities of Ohio; value in 1910, \$384,000.

Carriages and wagons were produced to the value of \$1,078,000 by fourteen establishments. The standard of Columbus production in this industry continues as high as ever, but the aggregate valuation has been reduced more than one-half since 1900. One of the prominent carriage manufactories of the city has in recent years directed its energies in part to the making of automobiles. As yet, however, the automobile

business has not assumed important dimensions in Columbus. On the other hand, there is a large output of carriage and automobile electric lamps and automobile accessories.

Another department of manufacture in which there has been a marked decline is that of patent medicines. Nevertheless, the value produced is still large. The total for 1910 (including druggists' preparations) was \$946,000, the returns being from thirteen establishments.

Lumber and timber products, as made by twenty-seven concerns, were worth \$1,240,000; gas and electric fixtures and lamps and reflectors (nine concerns), \$770,000; furniture and refrigerators (eight concerns), \$747,000; stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves (ten concerns), \$722,000; copper, tin, and sheet iron products (six concerns), \$700,000; coffee and spice, roasted and ground (three concerns), \$604,000; paint and varnish (five concerns), \$602,000; leather goods (eleven concerns), \$560,000; tobacco manufactures (thirty-five concerns), \$436,000; manufactured ice (five concerns), \$253,000; marble and stone work (six concerns), \$169,000; brass and bronze products (five concerns), \$124,000. The glass industry has in recent years grown to importance in Columbus, and is now represented by several considerable establishments. A department of manufacture for which the city has long been noted is that of regalia, military, and secret society goods. In this line it has the largest concern in the country.

4. Toledo, fourth city. Population:—1840, 1,222; 1850, 3,829; 1860, 13,768; 1870, 31,584; 1880, 50,137; 1890, 81,434; 1900, 131,822; 1910, 168,497.

The early progress of Toledo was mainly on commercial and shipping lines. As a Lake Erie port of primary importance it acquired steadily increasing development in the transfer of commodities between the East and West, and in the grain trade especially it took prominent rank. With its advantage as a terminal point of the canal system of the State, its early and always improving railway facilities, and its naturally large share in the commerce of the Lake, its future prosperity depended only on the adequate enterprise of its citizens. Toledo, as the exhibit of its more recent industrial activities shows, has profited fully from its strategic situation. It intercepts a considerable portion of the eastward-bound cargoes of Lake Superior ore for utilization in its own manufactures. At no period, however, has there been noticeable any marked specialization of industrial energy; rather has there been evidenced a general distribution of enterprise to comprehend the whole scope of useful production within the availabilities of the natural materials at its command. In this respect it is a thoroughly representative American city of its size.

In 1850 Toledo produced manufactures of \$304,525 value, on an invested capital of \$98,000, thirty-eight establishments being represented and 263 employes engaged.

In 1860 the totals were:—value, \$1,568,390; establishments, 100; employes, 885. The principal products at that time were, in their order of value, flour, clothing, planing mill manufactures, tobacco and cigars, beer, tin and sheet iron ware, sawmill products, cars, boots and shoes, and foundry and machine-shop products.

The era of large enterprise cannot be said to have begun until after 1880, when the situation stood thus:—value, \$10,600,074; capital, \$5,534,285; establishments, 440; employes, 6,738. No department of manufacture had as high as a million dollars' value. The leading items were:—exceeding \$500,000—tobacco, beer, lumber, sash, etc., and flour and gristmill products; from \$250,000 to \$500,000—foundry and machine-shop products, men's clothing, printing and publishing, carpentering, slaughtering and packing, and bakery products; from \$100,000 to \$250,000—coffee and spice, women's clothing, boots and shoes; tin, copper, and sheet iron; furniture, cooperage, drugs and chemicals, and shipbuilding.

The census of 1910 shows totals for all Toledo industries as follows:—value, \$61,230,000; capital, \$58,319,000; establishments, 760; persons engaged, 22,900; wageworkers, 18,878; primary horsepower, 43,946; wages, \$9,911,000. Twenty-six branches of manufacture are given in detail, but the sum of \$24,391,000 is not analyzed, being set down for “all other industries.”

Exceeding \$5,000,000 value:—foundry and machine-shop products (seventy-five concerns), \$7,024,000; flour and gristmill products (seven concerns), \$5,662,000.

From \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000:—petroleum, refining (three concerns), \$2,431,000; women's clothing (thirteen concerns), \$2,323,000; tobacco manufactures (forty-eight concerns), \$2,129,000; printing and publishing (seventy-two concerns), \$2,004,000; malt liquors (four concerns), \$1,887,000; lumber and timber products (twenty-eight concerns), \$1,793,000; bread and other

bakery products (eighty-eight concerns), \$1,598,000; cars and shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies (four concerns), \$1,427,000; carriages and wagons and materials (eight concerns), \$1,317,000; copper, tin, and sheet iron (thirty-seven concerns), \$1,303,000; furniture and refrigerators (twenty-three concerns), \$1,128,000.

From \$500,000 to \$1,000,000:—electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies (seven concerns), \$932,000; patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations (fifty-one concerns), \$540,000.

From \$250,000 to \$500,000:—confectionery (twelve concerns), \$411,000; slaughtering and meat packing (eleven concerns), \$376,000; paint and varnish (five concerns), \$252,000.

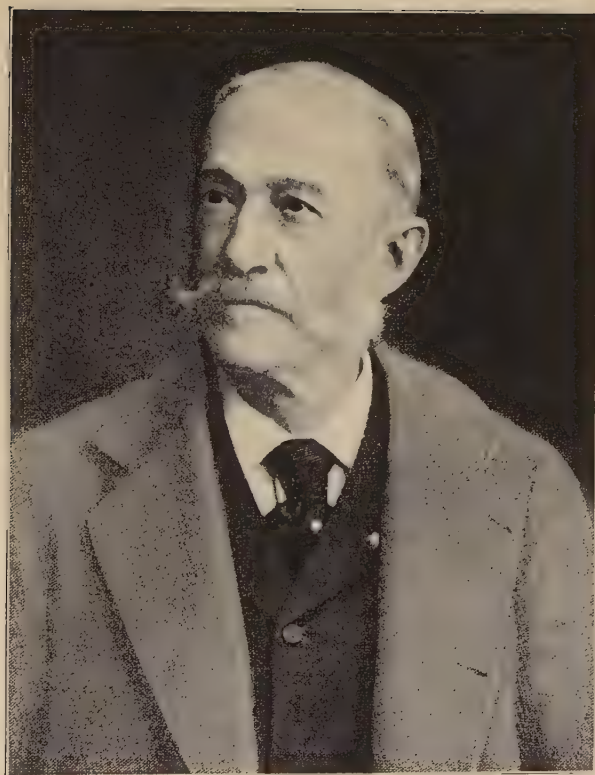
5. Dayton, fifth city. Population:—1820, 1,000; 1830, 2,950; 1840, 6,067; 1850, 10,977; 1860, 20,081; 1870, 30,473; 1880, 38,678; 1890, 61,200; 1900, 85,333; 1910, 116,577.

The first industrial establishment in this city is said to have been the "tub mill" of William Hamer for grinding corn, the water being brought by a small race from the mouth of Mad River. It is supposed to have been erected before August, 1799, at which time D. C. Cooper started a distillery on his farm on Rubicon Creek. Mr. Cooper built a sawmill and tub mill in the same locality, and afterward began other milling enterprises in what became the town of Dayton. One of the mills of his construction, two miles from town, was purchased by the noted Colonel Robert Patterson and changed to a fulling mill. Colonel Patterson successfully operated the fulling mill, with

a gristmill and two carding machines, until October, 1815, when the whole property was destroyed by fire. This was considered a great calamity, because of the severe loss to the proprietor and the destruction of a large quantity of cloth and wool belonging to his customers. The Patterson mills were promptly rebuilt, however.

Other early citizens manifested a commendable activity in starting manufacturing ventures. Emory, Houghton, and Company erected in 1821 a nail factory which produced nails of the best quality. The manufacture of hats was begun in 1823 by Samuel Shoup, and in the same year William H. Brown engaged in the business of gunsmithing, manufacturing his own gun-barrels. Thomas Clegg was a man of varied energies and affairs. He built the Washington Cotton Factory in 1824—the first of its kind in Dayton,—and, in conjunction with Mr. McElwee, started the first iron foundry in 1828. At this establishment “castings of nearly all kinds” were made, and from it was developed one of the largest iron works of after years. Mr. Clegg also set in operation the first brass foundry.

In 1837 some of the manufacturing concerns were four cotton factories, a carpet factory, the Clegg iron foundry (which was then turning out two hundred tons of castings a year and employed ten hands), two gun-barrel factories, and several machine-shops. One of the shops made steam engines and cotton and wool carding machinery, some of which was shipped “as far away as Mexico.” There was a clock factory, said to be the largest in the West, having a product of



twenty-five hundred clocks annually. A chair factory had a yearly output of two thousand chairs, and a soap and candle factory made yearly a hundred thousand pounds of soap and thirty thousand candles.

The iron business flourished, other foundries being opened, and many branches of industry were gradually developed. The production of agricultural machinery received considerable attention in Dayton from an early period. The building of railroad cars, for which the city has since become so noted, was begun in 1849 by E. Thresher and E. E. Barney, with a capital of twelve thousand dollars, under the firm style of Thresher and Barney—changed eighteen years later to the Barney and Smith Manufacturing Company, with a capital of half a million.

In 1849 “there were two excellent hydraulic powers in Dayton, termed the upper and lower hydraulics, and for a distance of some seventy-five rods along the canal the ground was covered with buildings from three to four stories high, filled with machinery and giving employment to from three to four hundred mechanics and laborers.” Five iron foundries were producing annually nine hundred tons of pig iron; four flouring mills ground from a hundred and fifty thousand to a hundred and seventy-five thousand bushels of wheat; there were three paper mills which manufactured five hundred tons of paper; and five oil mills consumed a hundred and sixty thousand bushels of flaxseed and had an output of three hundred and forty thousand barrels of oil and four hundred thousand pounds of oil cake.

By the middle of the nineteenth century, Dayton, though having a population not much exceeding ten thousand, had developed a quite comprehensive manufacturing situation. A striking feature of the great subsequent progress is the expansion of the early establishments. The city has thus been peculiarly noted at all times for the solidity of its enterprises, and this reputation has attracted new industries, capital, and the best classes of artisans from afar. For the relative thrift and prosperity of its workers Dayton enjoys a high rank. The most noticeable single interest which has acquired development in the last thirty years is the manufacture of cash registers. This business, like the car industry, was begun on a very modest investment, only fifteen thousand dollars of paid-up capital having been at the command of the present company when it began operations in 1884. Its growth is one of the amazing facts in the history of American industry, and the energy displayed in distributing its products, not only to practically every community of the United States, but throughout the civilized world, is fairly comparable to that which has so distinguished the Standard Oil Company. Mention must not be omitted of the most recent line of Dayton manufacture, aviation machines—also of world-wide celebrity and request, and originated, like the cash register business, by Daytonians.

The census for 1910 gives these figures for all Dayton industries:—value of products, \$60,378,000; capital, \$61,316,000; number of establishments, 513; persons engaged, 24,790; wage-earners, 21,549; primary horsepower, 31,501; wages, \$12,451,000. The detailed sta-

tistics at hand for specific industries are very imperfect, a value of \$34,006,000 not being analyzed. The following are some of the items, which, it will be observed, do not include cash registers, cars, or agricultural implements:—

Foundry and machine-shop products (sixty-nine concerns), \$6,778,000; slaughtering and meat packing (ten concerns), \$3,171,000; coffee and spice, roasting and grinding (five concerns), \$2,245,000; tobacco (fifty-six concerns), \$1,893,000; printing and publishing (forty-five concerns), \$1,552,000; bread and other bakery products (sixty-five concerns), \$1,531,000; lumber and timber products (eleven concerns), \$1,417,000; soap (six concerns), \$1,306,000; malt liquors (three concerns), \$1,218,000; fancy and paper boxes (five hundred and ninety-four concerns), \$932,000; carriages and wagons and materials (seventeen concerns), \$802,000; furniture and refrigerators (ten concerns), \$744,000; flour mill and gristmill products (six concerns), \$669,000; brass and bronze products (seven concerns), \$481,000; men's clothing, including shirts (four concerns), \$354,000; confectionery (eleven concerns), \$339,000; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies (seven concerns), \$235,000.

6. Youngstown, sixth city. Population:—1860, 2,759; 1870, 8,075; 1880, 15,435; 1890, 33,220; 1900, 44,885; 1910, 79,066.

Though but sixth in population, Youngstown is third of Ohio cities for manufacturing enterprise. With less than half the population of Columbus, the value of its manufactured products is more than one and one-half times that of the capital city; and it

far outranks both Cincinnati and Cleveland for the value produced in ratio to inhabitants. In 1910, Youngstown had the extraordinary record—for a large city—of more than a thousand dollars' worth of manufactures to every man, woman, and child within its limits.

Of overshadowing importance in Youngstown, at all periods, has been the iron industry. Many accounts have been published of its origin and early aspects. The following is taken from the "History of Trumbull and Mahoning counties," published by H. Z. Williams and Brother (Cleveland, 1882), pages 370-71: "Iron ore and limestone were known to be among the mineral deposits of the Mahoning valley even before the settlement of the Reserve. In 1803, Daniel Eaton made arrangements, by obtaining right to dig ore and make charcoal on and near the banks of Yellow Creek, a small stream which flows into the Mahoning River from the south, to build a furnace on that creek, availing himself of its waterpower to drive his machinery. In that and the following year (1804) he built the Hopewell furnace, which was the first furnace in Ohio or north of the Ohio River and west of Pennsylvania. This pioneer furnace was erected in the then township of Youngstown, although the site on which it stood, and where its ruins may be seen, is in the now township of Poland. * * * In 1805, Robert Montgomery, who had explored the mineral resources of the Mahoning valley before its survey into townships, and John Struthers commenced building a second furnace on Yellow Creek, a short distance below the Hopewell on the land of Mr. Struthers. Robert Alexander,

James Mackey, and David Clendenin became interested in it as partners while it was building, or soon after. In 1807, Montgomery and Company bought from Eaton the Hopewell furnace, and all the ore, wood, and charcoal rights. It was run but a short time after they bought it. The second furnace was run until about 1812, when it went out of blast, and was never opened afterwards. They were both charcoal furnaces. * * * Thomas Struthers, son of John Struthers above named, in 1875, then seventy-two years of age, in a communication to the Mahoning Valley Historical Society, says: 'These furnaces were of about equal capacity and would yield about two and a half or three tons each per day. The metal was principally run into moulds for kettles, bake-ovens, stoves, flatirons, handirons, and such other articles as the needs of a new settlement required, and any surplus into pigs and sent to the Pittsburg market.' * * * These two old furnaces—the Hopewell, erected in the early days of Youngstown, and the Montgomery erected in Poland shortly after it was detached from Youngstown—were the forerunners of the great and constantly growing iron industry of the Mahoning valley, of which the Youngstown of to-day is the center, and to Dan Eaton, Robert Montgomery, John Struthers, James Mackey, Robert Alexander, and David Clendenin should be accorded the high honor of being the pioneers of that industry."

About 1826 Daniel Eaton built the first furnace in Youngstown as now organized, and in this also charcoal was used. He was joined in partnership by John Kirk and Edward Rockwell, merchants of Youngs-

town. The property was sold to Pittsburg parties, who about 1846 or 1847 reconstructed it to use bituminous coal, but the expense of transporting the materials to the furnace and the product from it left no profit, and it was abandoned.

In 1845-46 there was built in Lowellville, five miles southeast of Youngstown, by Wilkenson, Wilkes, and Company, the first "stone coal" furnace in Ohio, and this was followed in 1846 by the Eagle furnace, established in Youngstown by William Philpot, Jonathan Warner, David Morris, and Harvey Sawyer, which also utilized the native coal of the Mahoning valley for smelting the ore. The Eagle furnace was the first permanently successful iron manufacturing concern of the city. Another furnace, called the Brier Hill, was started in Youngstown, in 1847, by James Wood and Company, of Pittsburg, and was later purchased by David Tod.

"In 1846 the Youngstown Iron Company erected the first rolling mill in Youngstown or on the Reserve, and perhaps the first in Ohio, in which bituminous coal was used as the fuel. It was located on the north side of what is termed the 'Flat,' on the north side of the Mahoning River in the southwest part of the city, on the north side of and adjoining the canal. The stockholders of the company were Henry Manning, William Rice, Henry Heasley, Hugh B. Wick, Henry Wick, Jr., Caleb B. Wick, Paul Wick, James Dangerfield, Harvey Fuller, Robert W. Taylor, Isaac Powers, and James McEwen, only one of whom had been engaged in the iron business previously, or was practically acquainted with it. * * * The second rolling-mill

was built in 1863 in the northwest part of the city, and adjoining and on the east of the canal, by Shedd, Clark, and Company, a firm composed of Samuel K. Shedd, William Clark, Edward Clark, James Cartwright, and Richard Lundy, who named it the Enterprise rolling mill."

From these pioneer institutions have been developed the great industries which have built up a city now approaching a hundred thousand in population. The iron and steel business at the present day produces five-eighths of the manufactures of Youngstown. The city is also a principal seat of the rubber industry, ranking next to Akron in that department.

Census of 1910, all Youngstown industries:—value of products, \$81,271,000; capital, \$87,160,000; number of establishments, 115; persons engaged, 11,851; wage-workers, 10,498; primary horsepower, 140,907; wages, \$7,835,000.

Under the head of "iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills," the census gives total products valued at \$50,175,000, seven concerns being represented, engaging 7,128 persons (of whom 6,650 were wage-workers), having a capital of \$50,516,000, and paying wages of \$5,204,000.

There were fifteen foundry and machine-shops, with products of \$4,865,000 values.

Among other Youngstown industries specified are:—lumber and timber products (eight concerns), \$953,000; printing and publishing (thirteen concerns), \$454,000; bread and other bakery products (twenty-two concerns), \$249,000; carriages and wagons and materials (three concerns), \$146,000. No figures are given for the rubber business.

7. Akron, seventh city. Population:—1850, 3,266; 1860, 3,477; 1870, 10,006; 1880, 16,512; 1890, 27,601; 1900, 42,728; 1910, 69,067.

Akron owes its existence to the Ohio Canal, the town having been laid out by General Simon Perkins in 1825 soon after the location of the route for that waterway. Before that event, however, the iron industry had been started in the vicinity. In 1817 Asaph Whittlesey, of Tallmadge, and Aaron Norton and William Laird, of Middlebury, established a mill for the manufacture of wrought iron in the locality known as the "Old Forge" district, now a part of Akron city. In 1843, when Horace Greeley visited the town, it had five woolen factories, an extensive blast furnace, a machine-shop, a card manufactory, and four large flouring mills. Abundant waterpower was derived from the canal. The early industries showed the diversity to be expected in a small but enterprising community developing on general lines. In 1859, Ferdinand Schumacher began the production of oatmeal on a small scale in his "German Mill." This was the foundation of the cereal business, which is to-day one of the foremost interests of the city. Dr. Benjamin Franklin Goodrich, Harvey W. Tew, and others, commenced making fire hose and various rubber goods in 1869.

Akron is now the largest rubber manufacturing center in the world. There are sixteen concerns engaged in this business, employing about twenty thousand persons and having products which embrace every line of rubber goods. Their total capitalization, according to information furnished us by Vincent S. Stevens,

secretary of the Akron Chamber of Commerce, is now (July 1912), \$113,940,000. The pioneer company of 1869 gradually enlarged its operations, and in April, 1912, consolidated with another company, their joint capital then established being \$90,000,000; this is the largest rubber manufacturing enterprise of the world.

The city also boasts of the largest sewer pipe plants and cereal mills in the United States. Rolled oats were first manufactured in Akron, the process being started in the seventies in a mill operated by water-power. The burning of sewer pipe and other clay products was the earliest industry developed in the place. Akron has two of the largest publishing houses in the country.

Among other principal articles of manufacture are automobiles, furnaces, stoves, rubber working machinery, electrical apparatus, agricultural implements, fishing tackle, salt, and printing ink.

The adjacent city of Barberton (population in 1910, 9,410) is the seat of the vast match industry, with ramifications throughout the United States, and also has other extensive manufacturing plants.

A recent writer says of the manufacturing activities of Akron and vicinity: "Barberton is one of the most thriving manufacturing towns of Summit county, although the territory between its corporate limits and those of Akron is so thickly interspersed with manufacturing factories that to all outward appearance the two places comprise one great busy and prosperous community. In the opposite direction, toward the north, one passes from Akron into the village of Cuyahoga Falls, and it is equally difficult to determine when one leaves the

corporate territory of the one for the other. For miles around Akron the country is but one vast hive of industry, and recalls the observation made by an enthusiastic pioneer of the city, who had returned to his home place after journeying through all the noted industrial sections of the world. 'I came back to Akron,' he said, with great satisfaction, 'firm in the belief that nowhere on the face of the earth is there so remarkable a manifestation of industrialism as in the territory surrounding this city for a dozen miles; for here you find not only every form of modern industry fully developed, but also populous and profitable markets right at the door of the manufactories.'” (“History of the Western Reserve,” by Harriet Taylor Upton, Vol. I., p. 357.)

8. Canton, eighth city. Population:—1850, 2,603; 1860, 4,041; 1870, 8,660; 1880, 12,258; 1890, 26,189; 1900, 30,667; 1910, 50,217.

The completion of the Ohio Canal, which brought prosperity and progress to so many towns, had just the reverse effects on Canton, then a rising community and the hopeful center of a rich but undeveloped country. The canal ignored Canton, ran eight miles away, and, to intensify the local discouragement, a new town, Massillon, sprang up on its banks and proceeded to absorb the business of that section. An attempt was made to offset the disadvantage by a canal to connect Canton with the Sandy and Beaver, but capital failed and the depression deepened.

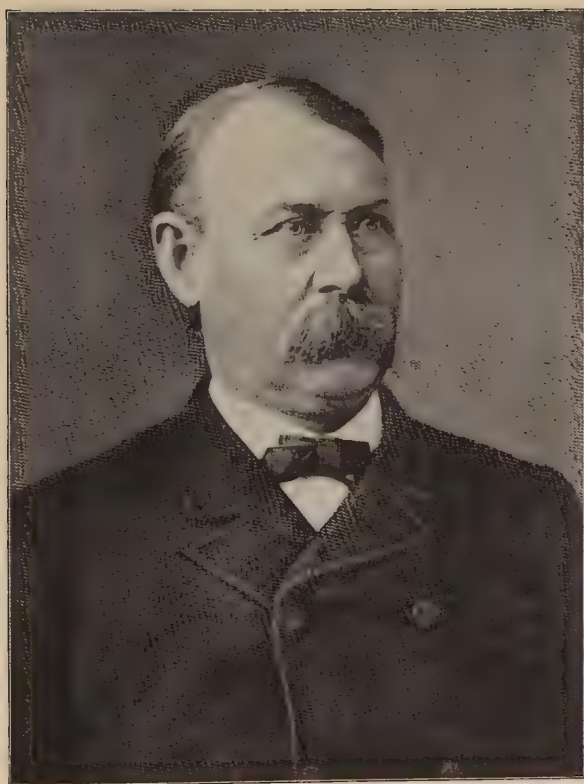
In 1851, the line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad was located to pass through Canton, and this was the beginning of a remarkable change for

the place. It happened that there was in operation in Greentown, a rural village some nine miles north of Canton, an infant agricultural implement industry under the firm style of Ball, Aultman, and Company. In 1848, Cornelius Aultman, a young machinist of Greentown, made the patterns for, and constructed on his own account, five of the old Hussey reapers—the first machines of the kind built in Ohio, except a few made the year before at Martin's Ferry. Mr. Aultman, with an associate, removed in 1849 to Illinois, but soon returned to Greentown and entered into partnership with Ephraim Ball and others. During the season of 1851 twelve Hussey reapers and six threshing machines were manufactured in Greentown by the new concern and sold to farmers of the vicinity. Desiring expansion for the business, which of course could never be gained without shipping facilities, the plant was transferred to Canton soon after the coming of the railroad was a certainty. At that time (December, 1851) the firm consisted of Ephraim Ball, Cornelius Aultman, George Cook, Lewis Miller, and Jacob Miller, and its total capital was four thousand, five hundred dollars. For the harvest of 1852 it turned out twenty-five Hussey machines, which were intended to be used as combined reapers and mowers, but the mowing adjustment did not work satisfactorily. Up to that time, indeed, no practical mowing machine had been put on the market, and the firm decided to produce one of entire originality. After several years of effort the Buckeye mower was perfected and offered to the public. Its superiority was approved in various tests throughout the country, notably at the famous field trial held

at Syracuse, New York, in July, 1857, under the auspices of the United States Agricultural Society. These successes led to very active manufacturing operations by the Canton company, which in 1859 changed its name to C. Aultman and Company. Its development proceeded rapidly, attended by large augmentations of capital.

The progress of Canton from a town of little enterprise to an important manufacturing center is intimately associated with the activities of the Aultman concern. Other works in the department of agricultural machinery were established at an early period, and there came a steady enlargement of industrial operations generally. Among the industries which had attained very substantial proportions by the year 1880 were (in addition to farm machinery) those producing engines, safes, iron and steel, vehicle springs, carriages, and soap. The decade 1880 to 1890 marks the beginning of the later period of expansion. Through the efforts of public spirited citizens, special inducements were offered to companies engaged in the manufacture of watches and watch cases to bring their plants to Canton, lands and money being donated and exemption from taxation for a certain time guaranteed, altogether to the value of \$175,000. The resulting accessions proved of immense advantage to the city. Since 1890 Canton has doubled in population.

Manufacturing operations for all Canton industries, 1910:—value of products, \$28,583,000; capital, \$25,342,000; establishments, 204; persons engaged, 11,313; wage-earners, 9,964; primary horsepower, 27,016; wages, \$5,719,000.



9. Springfield, ninth city. Population:—1830, 1,080; 1840, 2,062; 1850, 5,108; 1860, 7,002; 1870, 12,652; 1880, 20,730; 1890, 31,895; 1900, 38,253; 1910, 46,921.

As early as 1820 Springfield had flour, lumber, woolen, cotton, and powder mills, and in 1827 a large paper mill was built. The Bretney tannery was started in 1830. With the decade beginning 1890 the agricultural implement business had its origin. The pioneer in this distinctive Springfield industry was William Whiteley, who in 1840 engaged in the manufacture of plows in a small shop on the west side of Limestone Street near the railroad. It was there that William N. Whiteley, the inventor of the Champion reaper and mower, learned the trade of machinist. He was born on a farm near Springfield, and at an early age manifested remarkable mechanical ability. "In the year 1852 an exhibition of reaping and mowing machines was held, under the auspices of the State, on the farm of J. T. Warder, near Springfield, and all of the reaping and mowing machines then manufactured were represented. It may safely be said that no one present at that exhibition, not even the inventors or manufacturers of the respective machines, took more interest in the exhibition than did Mr. Whiteley. Immediately thereafter he began a series of experiments, which were continued through the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, during which time the different factors of the machine were conceived, machines made, placed in the field, and tried, improvements made and further tested; and in the year 1855 the first successful champion machine was produced." ("History of Clark County," published by W. H. Beers and Company,

1881; p. 553.) Mr. Whiteley organized the manufacturing firm of Whiteley, Kelley, and Fassler, in which his associates were O. S. Kelley and Jerome Fassler. An even earlier company engaged in making reapers in Springfield was Warder and Brokaw. The construction of grain drills was begun in 1856 by Thomas and Mast (John H. Thomas and Phineas P. Mast). A notable man in the Springfield agricultural implement interest of later years was Asa S. Bushnell (afterward Governor), whose firm was Warder, Bushnell, and Glessner.

The present concerns in this interest are large and widely known. There are some four thousand, five hundred persons employed in the various establishments which manufacture agricultural implements in Springfield, and the total output has a value approximating one-half that of the combined industries of the city.

Other principal lines of manufacture, as enumerated in a recent article by Mr. W. S. Thomas (*Ohio Magazine*, Vol. III, pp. 363-65), are machinery and machinery supplies, gas and steam engines, iron and steel, publishing, floral products, beer, medicines, and coffins. Summing up the facts of principal importance in relation to the local industries, Mr. Thomas says: "Springfield makes more agricultural implements than any other city in the world, excepting only Chicago; has twenty acres under roof in green-houses, and one of these is the largest rose-grower in the world; manufactures seventy-five per cent of all the piano plates used in the United States and Canada; and is one of the largest producers of gas and gasoline engines."

The United States census for 1910 gives these figures for "all Springfield industries":—value of products, \$19,246,000; capital, \$22,845,000; establishments, 195; persons engaged, 8,634; wage-earners, 7,405; primary horsepower, 10,179; wages, \$3,985,000.

10. Hamilton, tenth city. Population:—1820, 660; 1830, 1,079; 1840, 1,409; 1850, 3,210; 1860, 7,223; 1870, 11,081; 1880, 12,122; 1890, 17,565; 1900, 23,914; 1910, 35,279.

Manufacturing in Hamilton received its first stimulus from the construction of a hydraulic canal, which brought to the town the water from the Miami River at a point about four miles above. An act of the Legislature was passed March 25, 1841, incorporating the Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic Company, and the first water was passed through on the 27th of January, 1845. Another race was built on the west side of the river. The first waterpower leased was to Erwin, Hunter, and Erwin, for their flouring mill. The hydraulic canal system of Hamilton afforded waterpower "superior to any other artificial power in the Middle West, and has been of inestimable benefit to the city." ("Centennial History of Butler County," p. 252.) In 1852, there were the following thriving establishments on the hydraulic:—Miller, Campbell, and Company's sawmill; the Owens, Lane, and Dyer Machine Company; the cotton factory built by William Bebb and L. D. Campbell; the Miami Paper Mill, established by William Beckett and F. D. Rigdon in 1849; the Hamilton Paper Mill of Maguire, Klein, and Erwin; Bennett's sawmill; Shuler and Benninghofen's woolen mill; the Hydraulic Sash Factory; the

Hamilton Hydraulic Mills of John W. Erwin and William Hunter; Aaron Potter's marble works; the Hamilton Plane Factory of Charles F. Eisel; Peter Black's power plant; the Long and Allstatter Company; Deinger, Stephan, and Company, and the Hamilton River Mills.

A very important accession to the local industries was that of the Niles Tool Works, which in 1871 was induced to remove to the city from Cincinnati as the result of special inducements given by Hamilton. Castings, engines and varied machinery, agricultural implements, safes, tools, paper, flour, and beer are among the leading present manufactures.

Totals for Hamilton manufactures in 1910:—value of products, \$18,184,000; capital, \$24,620,000; establishments, 125; persons engaged, 7,770; wage-earners, 6,895; primary horsepower, 22,563; wages, \$3,798,000.

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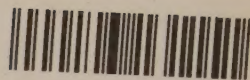
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